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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 308 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

No Atom Of Co-operation For J. P. C. Reforms

Sastri's Warning To British Cabinet

Liberals Will Not Help Signing Away Dominion Status

WHAT PARLIAMENT HAS GIVEN | *ONLY PARLIAMENT CAN TAKE*

Limp And Lame Federation Not Wanted

"This Federation does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Committee's report" was the verdict of the National Liberal Federation at its Concluding session On Sunday At Poona.

Do Not Defy National Will

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, in concluding the Session expressed the hope that the Government would have sufficient wisdom not to resist the united wishes of the Nation.

Moving the main resolution on the J. P. C. Scheme, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri concluded his 80-minutes' oration in the following unequivocal terms:—

"It is impossible for the Liberal Party to give an atom of co-operation.

"Co-operation with friends that wish well of us will be worth while, but co-operation with those who have displayed the utmost distrust in us, who do not care for our views and demands, and who enact a constitution in utter disregard of our wishes, what is co-operation with them?" I ask. "I would call it suicide.

"If that is what we are asked to do, there may be many, who may be willing to co-operate, but not the Liberal Party."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad warned that England would lose both her political hold on and trade in India, if the J. P. C. Constitution was imposed upon the country.

POONA, Dec. 30.

The open session of the Liberal Federation resumed its sitting at 11 a.m. to-day.

A resolution recording the Federation's sense of the loss sustained by the Liberal Party by the deaths of Sir P. C. Mitter and Mr. A. P. Sen was moved from the Chair and passed, all members standing.

Sir Phiroze Sethna then moved the resolution on the Zanzibar question.

GOVT. & MENON'S REPORT.

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, Sir Phiroze Sethna said that the question of Indians overseas had been brought very prominently before all political parties in this country. After describing the nature of the discrimination that had resulted from the recent legislation in Zanzibar, Sir Phiroze said that the Government of India promptly took action and appointed Mr. Menon to go on a deputation to make enquiries on the spot. But Mr. Menon had submitted his report, which, for one reason or another, the Government of India were not publishing. The speaker said that Mr. Menon's report must either be a condemnation of the Indian attitude in Zanzibar or a total condemnation of the action of the Zanzibar Executive. Personally he thought that the latter would be truer and, therefore, it was that the Government did not want to publish the report, as that would not be to the liking of White Hall.

Mr. Nashir Bharucha seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

NO J.P.C. SCHEME FOR INDIA.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri then moved the main resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report. The resolution reads as follows:—

"The National Liberal Federation of India records its profound regret at finding that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, instead of removing the glaring defects and shortcomings of the White Paper proposals pointed out by the Federation at the previous two sessions has in utter disregard of almost the entire body of Indian opinion of all shades, including the British Indian delegation to the J.P.C., introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features, rendering responsible government in the provinces and centre, which the British Government profess to give India, wholly illusory. The Federation is convinced that any constitution based on the lines of the J.P.C. report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will far from allaying very much intensify the present deep political discontent in the country.

"This Federation, therefore, does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Committee's report."

SITUATION AGGRAVATED.

Mr. Sastri said that the resolution, which he had moved, depicted the general feeling of the Federation on the subject. He next referred to his speech at the Calcutta session of the Federation and said that he then spoke only about the White Paper proposals, nothing being then known about what the Joint Parliamentary Committee was going to do. He had then said that if it was in his power, he would do without the constitution proposed in the White Paper. Now the Joint Parliamentary Committee had reported and he found that his opinion could not be altered as the situation had only been aggravated. It was impossible to contemplate with peace and ease the enactment of the constitution proposed in the J.P.C. report. If this constitution was enacted it would not only affect their political transactions but their very daily existence. But irrespective of Indian public opinion the Government was preparing for the inauguration of the new regime.

NO PLAN FOR PEACE.

Mr. Sastri referred to Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons during the recent India debate, when he said that both the

(Continued on page 4.)

NO PROFESSION IS DESPICABLE

Impossible To Protect Cows Without Winning Over Harijans Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, December 30.

"Crores of women who used to spin and earn their livelihood are now starving. You should wear Khaddar and bring bread to them". Thus said Mahatmaji this morning declaring open the Harijan Industrial Exhibition organised in connection with the second Annual Meeting of the Central Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh before a crowded gathering mainly composed of Harijans. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Mr. Satis Das Gupta and others were also present.

"DESPICABLE."

Mahatmaji regretted that they had made Dharma into Adharma and looked upon crores of Hindus as Harijans. They had boycotted Chamars, they hated their profession.

"No profession from which men can earn their living", continued Gandhiji, "is despicable. It is impossible to protect cows, if we do not win over Harijans. Several crores worth of hides are exported every year from India. India is the most foolish country in the world to produce the largest quantity of hides to export it. By this huge export we deprive Harijans of their bread."

SIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Referring to untouchability Mahatmaji exhorted the people to give it up at once. "To consider any human being as low", he said, "is crime".

In the Exhibition various boards of Harijan Sevak Sangh from different centres all over India sent exhibits mainly of leather, khaddar, tusser, woollen, cotton and wooden goods revealing how useful industries on small scales can provide employment to many and save the country from financial ruin.

FOR RURAL PROPAGANDA

Earlier in the day under the presidency of Mr. G. D. Birla there were informal talks among the Presidents and Secretaries of different Boards of Harijan Sevak Sangh on the importance of the propaganda in villages and among caste Hindus, education of Harijan girls, desirability of preparatory schools, cheap remedies for disease and on raising of funds and enrolment of members for the Sangh.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Cardinal Bourne is in critical condition. He lost strength during the last few days, and signs of heart failure are more pronounced.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT IN SAAR CASTLE

SAARBRUECKEN, Dec. 30.

Calm which hitherto prevailed was broken at Plisscastel where a meeting of the Catholic front was dispersed by police following a fight in the hall in which chairs were used as weapons. Chief speaker Imbusch who was the former Reichstag Deputy, now President of the Christian Trades' Unions, was admitted in the hospital with head wounds. Police are refusing information but it is understood have arrested the chauffeur of the editor of an anti-German front 'Neussaarpost" alleging that he had fired revolver which started the trouble.—Reuter.

REDUCE CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP FEE

Enable Peasants And Workers To Join Organisation

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE ENDS

ETAWAH, December 29.

A recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee to reduce Congress membership fee from four annas to one anna was made to-night at the U. P. Political Conference so that poor peasants and labourers may become members of the Congress in large numbers.

Another resolution based on the principles of Socialism was adopted to improve the economic condition of peasants and labourers.

After adopting several other resolutions, the session of the Conference concluded.—A.P.

Conference Rejects Resolution Disapproving Ansari's Statement

ETAWAH, Dec. 29.

The resolution disapproving of Dr. Ansari's statement was rejected in open session of the U. P. Political Conference. The alternative resolution reiterating full faith in Purna Swaraj and in the methods of Satyagraha was passed by a majority. A resolution asking the Conference to refer the matter to the Provincial Congress Committee for decision was also rejected. There was a heated discussion lasting over three hours.

An appeal for Rs. 50,000 for whole time paid Congress workers was made by another resolution. Mr. Sri Prakasa presided and a large gathering of delegates and visitors, including ladies, was present in the big pandal. Messages from Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other Congress leaders were read.

The Conference characterised the constitution outlined by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as worse than the White Paper, which had already been rejected by the country as reactionary. The Conference said that the country could accept no constitution which fell short of Purna Swaraj.—A.P.

NOTICE

Tuesday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS WORK

U. P. Conference On Necessity Of Organisation

ETAWAH, December 29.

The U. P. Provincial Volunteers Conference was held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Paliwal, M.L.A. Resolutions stressing the necessity for organising volunteers for Congress work and sympathising with volunteer sufferers were passed.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon speaking at the Conference appealed to volunteers to go to villages, organise peasants, relieve them of their sufferings and explain to them the true meaning of Swaraj.—A.P.

THE SYMBOL OF UNITY

Colours Of National Flag Represent Various Communities

KARACHI, December 30.

"We have not made sufficient sacrifices to uphold the honour of our national flag. Every dominion in the British Commonwealth has its own national flag but because India was not yet free, her flag was not given international recognition" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoisting the National Flag this morning before the large gathering of Congressmen.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said the National Flag is the symbol of unity, the colours representing the various communities in India. Those who share such responsibilities can only attend the salutation ceremony. Until India was free, all talk for universal peace would not materialise. She appealed to all communities in India to patch up their differences.—A.P. Special.

ORGANISE ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN

U. P. Socialist Conference President's Appeal

ETAWAH, Dec. 30.

The U. P. Provincial Socialist Conference was held this afternoon in the Political Conference Pandal.

Mr. Swarajya Prakash welcomed the delegates. Messages from Srimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Masani, and Jaiprakash Narain were read.

Seth Damodar Swaroop, the President, dwelt on the international situation and supported the theory that a war was imminent in the near-future. He drew the attention of the people to the disastrous consequences of war and appealed to them to organise an anti-war campaign throughout India. He thought that for a country like India there was no question more important than this. He disapproved of the participation of the Congress in the legislatures and said that the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board should see that the policy of co-operation was not adopted and no Government office was accepted. He thought that the claim that the Congress represented peasants and labourers was untrue and he appealed to Congress leaders to put before the country an economic programme on socialist lines and organise the peasants and labourers.

He considered that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report was not worth consideration, and should be rejected totally.

The Conference passed a resolution stating "inter alia" that in view of the international situation and the dangers of a sudden outbreak of war in which the British Empire might be involved it was the duty of the Congress to declare its opposition to participation by India in any war in which the British Government might be involved.—A. P.

50 MILLION CLAIM FOR SALVAGE

Sequel To "Atlantique" Judgment

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 29

Following the "Atlantique judgment" a claim against the insurers, who now are legally owners of the hulk, for 50 million francs was lodged in Bordeaux Commercial Court by two French, one Dutch and one German salvage companies who took the blazing "Atlantique" in tow after the crew left.

They claim that it is entirely due to their efforts that the hulk was taken safely to Cherbourg.

Congress Sympathy For States Subjects

MR. BRELVI QUOTES CALCUTTA RESOLUTION

"Their Interests Identical With Those Of British India"

"No Freedom of British India was possible without the freedom of Indian India, just as Indian India could not be liberated without liberating simultaneously British India."

In the above words Sjt. S. A. Brelvi concluded the proceedings of the First Gujerat States' People's Conference on Sunday evening at Ahmedabad.

Among the most important resolutions passed were those demanding Constitutional Monarchy, Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Freedom of Speech, Press and Association and condemning the J. P. C. Report as ignoring the primary rights of the States' people.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, December 30.

The Subjects Committee of the Gujarat Rajasthan Parishad met in the Provincial Congress Committee premises and passed 21 resolutions, the main amongst them being those demanding responsible self-government, the establishment of constitutional monarchy, declaration of fundamental rights including, freedom of speech, of association and of writing, asking for the abolition of compulsory labour and introduction of the policy of prohibition.

The resolution that raised hot controversy was, that which sought the National Congress to waive its policy of non-interference hitherto adopted and to emphatically declare that State's people form part of the nation.

A section insisted to convey a feeling of dissatisfaction towards the Congress policy. Hot discussion followed and the President had to cast his weight in favour of deleting the clause expressing discontent. However, the House by a majority dropped the resolution altogether.

The Subjects Committee dispersed at midnight.

Open Session

The second day's proceedings of the States People's Conference commnced at 11-30 a.m. with national song.

The delegates were present in full strength.

The first two resolutions stating the aims and objects of the Conference and appointing a Committee to draft a Constitution were moved from the Chair.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi from Baroda then moved a resolution demanding the establishment of responsible Government in States and appealing to the people to organise and put forth concerted efforts to gain the same. He vehemently denounced the chaotic state of affairs that ruled in Indian States and described graphically the methods of administration even in the advanced states. He laid stress on the consolidated efforts of the people to organise their forces to obtain Swaraj rather than to beg it.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Another resolution insisting on the declaration of the fundamental rights of the people leading to good Government was also ably moved by Mr. Mathuradas Gandhi and was eloquently supported by Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. Manishankar Trivedi. They all described the deplorable state of affairs that was prevalent in the States how the subjects were gagged, how their liberties of speech, association and writing were trampled under foot. They one and all insisted that if the Princes desired good will of the people they must immediately make a declaration granting to the people their fundamental rights.

This is a resolution asking for the introduction of the elements of good Government.

"THEIR PRIMARY RIGHTS IGNORED"

The most important resolution was then taken up. Mr. Pranlal Munshi vehemently denounced the whole J. P. C. scheme firstly because it was unacceptable to the nation as a whole and secondly it was unacceptable to the States' people because they were totally ignored. Messrs Balvantrai Thakore, Mayor of Ahmedabad and Balvantrai Mehta supported the motion in very eloquent terms saying that the Scheme deserved nothing but wholehearted condemnation and rejection. It was obviously unacceptable to the States people as their primary rights were totally ignored and failed to provide for proper representation to the people in the Federal Legislature, for their freedom of speech and association and did not make any provisions for the linking of judiciary to the Federal Court.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After several other important resolution having been adopted the conference proceeded to appoint a fairly representative executive committee for the ensuing year which consists of members from many states from Gujarat.

Dr. Sumant and Mr. Mathuradas Gandhi as vice-presidents and Messrs. Ranglidas Kapadia, and Rohit Mehta and Natwarlal Desai as secretaries.

After Mr. Kalidas Jaskaran moving a vote of thanks to the president for ably conducting the proceedings.

MR. BRELVI THANKS.

Sjt. Brelvi was garlanded amidst cheers. When concluding the session, he made a touching speech. After thanking the speakers for their kind references to him, he said that the success of the Conference was due to the enthusiasm of delegates more than to him. It was his fortune that he should have been invited to meet so many workers from different states. He earnestly wished those who courageously put their case from the Conference platform would similarly go to the states and begin mobilising all scattered forces and courageously work out the scheme of amelioration of the downtrodden 45 lacs.

The resolutions passed should not be to them pious paper resolutions but if they wanted a good result of their efforts, they must

(Continued on page 8).

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Energetic Canvassers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Medows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvassers in up-country are also wanted.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Wanted 5 capable assistants as Store-keeper and agent for Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO, Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3434).

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NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
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Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner.

Bikaner, 17-12-'34.

9413

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

A social story that lays bare the cancer the gangrene the Hindu Society.

Samaj-ki-Bhul

She was sacrificed at the altar of custom which proves a bane to the Hindu Society.

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N. W. F. P. Industries Exhibition

Mr. C. C. Ghosh, representative of the N. W. F. P. Industries Exhibition, writes:—

Frominent workers of N. W. F. P. are organising a Swadeshi Exhibition on an all-India basis which will be opened at the end of January 1935. The Exhibition is to continue for two months, that is, for the months of February and March. These months are particularly selected as during these months people from Frontier and Afghanistan and countries beyond go to Peshawar to make big purchases. This Exhibition will therefore afford a unique opportunity to the industrialists and manufacturers of India to make their products and goods known in that part of the country. The Committee of Management, therefore, requests the enterprising industrialists, manufacturers and dealers of Swadeshi articles of all sorts not to miss this unique opportunity to book stalls. The rent for the stalls is only Rs. 35 per month. Detailed information can be had on enquiry of the Committee of Management. This is the first Swadeshi Exhibition held in Peshawar and is, therefore, sure to attract very good attention of the people there. Dr. Ghosh, who has been touring throughout big centres of industry in India, has been in Bombay for the last two days and has been interviewing several industrial concerns and manufacturers, and he has been promised good support. He is being helped by Mr. Jhinabhai Joshi, the Secretary of the Congress Exhibition and well-known Swadeshi worker.

"HORSE BREEDING"
Discussion About Suitable Types For India

A correspondent writes:—

The January Number of "Horse Breeding" which begins this periodical's eleventh volume, is full of interesting matter connected with the industry. In the leading article the consideration of "The Suitable Type" for India is continued by a discussion of the question of what Von Oettingen calls the "fundament"—the feet and legs of horses; and it is shown how essential it is for breeding stock in India to be sound in this respect. It would appear that breakdowns among Indian thoroughbreds racing in India are comparatively few and it would be interesting to ascertain the cause of this immunity. On the other hand the legs of Indian half-breds in their early years are sometimes found to be rather soft and here again it would be interesting to investigate the reason. Some speculative suggestions are advanced in this connection.

The Council of State debate initiated by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, in which he advocated a customs duty on horses imported into India other than those for breeding or Army purposes, is reproduced in full, with comments on certain statements made in the course of the debate. For instance, it was stated by a Government spokesman that fifty per cent. of the horses imported into India were intended for breeding purposes, whereas it would be a liberal estimate to say that two per cent were imported with this object. Another Hon. Member stated that the horses imported for racing and polo were ultimately used for breeding. This statement is very wide of the mark; partly because sixty per cent. of such animals are geldings and partly because, under the present conditions of racing, there is practically no market for Indian horses and, therefore, no incentive to breeders to acquire high class breeding stock. Again, it was stated that there are two ways of encouraging home-breeding:—one by subsidies and one by imposing an import tax. The speaker apparently had paid no consideration to the natural law of supply and demand, nor the feasibility of creating a profitable market for the industry by a demand from the race-course. This is the third and most natural method. Its adoption would eventually eliminate the necessity for both subsidisation and protection, though the latter would certainly assist in speeding up the process. Subsidies are costly and merely expedients.

In this connection Sir Phiroze Sethna received a very interesting letter from the Secretary of the Breeders', Owners' and Trainers' Association of Western Australia with reference to racing and breeding in India, asking the following pregnant question:—"Is racing controlled by the Race Clubs, or is there a Board of Control over racing with the set purpose to advance the Breeding Industry and make racing arrangements that blend in with the breeding; the racecourse being considered the testing ground for the breeders' progeny?"

This Number includes a very interesting article by that well known writer on horses, Colonel Sidney G. Goldschmidst, entitled "Design by Breeding," which "Horse Breeding" considers should be very helpful to India in her endeavour to establish a type suitable to the country. It is believed that "A Suitable Type" of Indian thoroughbred can be established by careful selection, attention to design and with the assistance of the racecourse test, but without two-year-old racing.' The Indian thoroughbreds now being produced by thoroughbred sires from Indian thoroughbred mares, of the second and even the third generation bred in India are superior in many respects to the direct progeny of imported parents, and show quality, increased substance, wonderful bone measurement and good temperament, without being too tall;—all characteristics required in the high class heavy weight polo pony, which is the suitable type for India. People who think and speak to the contrary, in the mistaken belief that good horses cannot be bred in India, would change their views if they would take the trouble to study the stock now being produced. The performances of such Indian horses as Cartoon, Honeydew and others are indications of the possibilities awaiting India if the industry of horse breeding receives real encouragement.

A thoughtful article on "Judging Pigstickers in the Show Ring" by Major A. K. Degby, "Riding for Children" by Kathleen Ellis, racing notes, Stud Notes showing the recent foalings of thoroughbred mares, on account of the Ootacamund Point Races by Colonel J. G. Dennistoun, reports of Horse Shows, and Stable Notes combine to make up an unusually large and interesting number, which is well illustrated.

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Need For Drastic Reconstruction Of Educational System

PRESENT METHODS HAVE LED ONLY TO WASTE

Sir George Anderson Suggests Reforms Scheme

NEW DELHI Dec. 30.

Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in addressing the All India Educational Conference, said:—

One of the striking features of the times is the increasing attention now paid to the problems of education. This is largely due no doubt to the fact that as the Education Member has suggested we are passing through an age of transition, that we are gripped by rapidly changing conditions of life, that there is urgent demand for adapting our educational structure to new requirements, to new conditions; and this demand is growing in intensity. Even Convocation addresses instead of comprising somewhat platitudinous advice to the recipients of degrees, nowadays take often the form of caustic diatribes against the present system of education and of eloquent and persuasive appeals for its reconstruction.

CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM

It may be that I have myself contributed towards this spirit of pessimism my excuse for pessimism is that I believe in frankness as it is only by a realisation of defects and difficulties that they can eventually be overcome. It may be, however, that some of us, in our eagerness to break loose from present limitations, err on the side of extravagance, that we do not take sufficiently into account the grave difficulties which beset our path, that we are unheedful of progress which has been made in many directions. I shall refer briefly to some of these directions

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

First, the whole attitude towards the education of girls has been transformed. Instead of apathy and even of active opposition, there is now a growing sense of the value and importance of girls' education. Not only are girls coming to school in a largely increasing number, but (even more important) they are tending to stay longer at school and are making more sustained progress. This tendency is confirmed by statistics, the number of girls who have been successful in Matriculation has increased from 1,002 in 1927 to 2137 in 1932; and, even more rapidly, to 2770 in the following year. Again the number of those who have graduated has risen from 130 in 1927 to 226 in 1932; and, again more rapid, to 335 in the following year. This remarkable increase has given rise to difficult problems which demand earnest consideration. Is the higher education of girls to be developed rigidly in imitation of boys' education, with all its defects and limitations? Will the enrolment of girls' colleges, now so refreshing in their comparative efficiency and in the vitality of their corporate life, soon reach the gigantic dimensions of those of many men's colleges? Let us take heed lest we fall.

SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENT

It may cause surprise to those who live and work in northern India that in British India as a whole nearly forty per cent of the girls at school are enrolled in co-educational institutions This is a satisfactory development, but only up to a point. India cannot afford to provide separate schools for girls in her innumerable villages; the alternative lies, therefore between co-ducation, at least at the primary stage, and a widespread denal of education for girls Again, even if the necessary finances were forthcoming it is doubtful whether the multiplication of minute and inefficient schools for girls would be justified. A system of co-education, however, should not be confined merely to the pupils, and girls should not be admitted to boys' schools merely on sufferance; co-education should be extended also to the staff. It is also for consideration whether girls' schools, where efficient might not form a sounder basis than boys' school for co-education Women are usually more suitable than men as teachers for young children.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

Another striking and pleasing example of progress is the change in attitude towards the education of what are generally termed the depressed classes. Until a few years ago the normal means of assisting these classes was to institute separate and segregate schools for their children; thus accentuating the spirit of exclusiveness schools and crystalising the stigma which is attached to them. The new and refreshing policy is do all that is possible in encouragement of the admission of these children to the ordinary schools of the country. The Bombay Government have led the way by insisting as a condition of grant that a school shall not debar admission to these children. The only criterion should be the maintenance of a reasonable degree of cleanliness by the pupils; all who comply with this condition shoud be freely admitted to schools, irrespective of the class or caste to which they belong. Old time prejudice doubtless persists in certain places, but at long last we have adopted a right policy in this connection.

SEGREGATE SCHOOLS

I wish that I could record a similar dwindling in the enrolment of other kings of segregate schools, which are maintained for the exclusive needs of a particular community, and a commensurate increase in the ordinary schools. As has been suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, India cannot afford five separate schools in each village, where one would be sufficient; a district board school for boys; a similar school for girls; a pathshala; a maktab; and a school for the depressed classes. Nor can it be advisable especially in the present condition of India, that such large number of pupils should spend the important years of formative boyhood in the narrowing atmosphere of such schools; it would be far better for them as well as for the country as a whole if they joined in the wider life of the ordinary schools, in bracing comradeship with boys of other communities. I would suggest to the Muslim community, in particular, that they would be better advised to press if need be, for reasonable guarantees for the maintenance of their religion and culture in the ordinary schools than for a further multiplication of segregate schools.

IN RURAL AREAS.

Another pleasing sign of the times is the increasing attention paid to education in rural areas. The effect of past neglect in this direction has been to impoverish the countryside by sucking initiative and capacity from the villages into the towns; and the evil is accentuated by the fact that, village conditions being what they are, very few of those who have been educated in the towns return to serve the countryside.

Efforts are now being made in certain provinces to counteract this tendency by expanding and improving the scope of vernacular middle schools, which should become the pivot of rural reconstruction At first, the plan was to institute a few separate agricultural schools, but, on the advice of the Linlithgow Commission these have now given way to an attempt to harmonise the teaching and courses of all rural schools to a rural environment. These efforts represent perhaps the most striking and promising development in educational policy in recent years. If we can succeed in this direction, we shall not only relieve congestion in the universities, but (even more important) we shall play a vital part in the reconstruction of the countryside.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

Another point in which district progress has been made is in the widening of school activities. In spite of the financial stringency, schools are now brighter places than they were; in some there are gardens bright with shrubs and flowers, in the care of which the pupils play a vigorous part. Great progress has also been made in the playing of games, not only in the skill displayed but also in the spirit in which they were played Considerable attention has also been paid to this development by the encouragement of games which make inexpensive demands in the matter of time, space and equipment.

The Boy Scouts—and I hasten to add the Girl guides—have also contributed much towards the brightening of school life. They have provided ample facilities for healthy recreation; they have installed, a love and desire for social service; they have already shown signs of transcending the distressing limitations of caste and creed Whenever I visit a Scout Camp I feel optimistic for the future of India.

There is, therefore, good cause for encouragement: but I wish that I could go further.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Referring to primary education he said:

During the last ten years, the enrolment has risen by leaps and bounds: and this indicates at any rate that even the poorest in the land are beginning to realise the benefits of education. But when we review the results of all this expenditure of time and money in the terms of illiteracy, we cannot but feel acute disappointment. In some provinces, indeed, very little headway is being made against the forces of illiteracy. Statistics tell the distressing tale that out of every hundred pupils enrolled in Class I, only 21 on an average reach Class IV (when literacy should be achieved) three years later.

SAD WASTE

The general results at the secondary stage are similarly disappointing. Whereas, on the one hand, boys in increasing numbers pass Matriculation at an early age, some of them at the age of fifteen or even under, and then proceed prematurely to College, over 55 per cent of boys in the upper classes of schools are not sufficiently advanced even to compete for that simple test before they have reached the age of eighteen and many of these have reached considerably older age. Thus, the former category of boys are denied the bracing benefits of school life, while the latter category are prolonging unduly their literary studies. About half of the candidates for Matriculation are unsuccessful in the effort and thus represent a sad waste of effort.

There is a similar waste of effort in the university stage. It has been calculated that only 25 per cent of those who enter a university succeed late in taking a degree within the normal period of time; the universities are therefore congested by large numbers of students who are not fitted to benefit by university teaching. And then, over and above these disappointments, there is the nightmare of unemployment among the educated classes.

DRASTIC RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED

"A remedy often proposed for these evils is a further stiffening of the standards of university examinations; but such action, in my opinion, would be both premature and ineffective. It would either accentuate the waste, serious enough already by prolonging still further the unfruitful labours of those whose bent does not lie in literary studies; or it would be a means of denying educational facilities to students, merely because they had no bent for literary education.

I, therefore, suggest that the Punjab University Committee were correct in their contention that university reform in itself would be of little value and that, to become effective, it should be based on a drastic reconstruction of the school system, by means of which boys would be diverted at an earlier stage either to occupations or to vocational training in separate institutions. This contention has been unanimously endorsed by the recent Universities' Conference.

CAUSE OF PRESENT DRIFT

The present drift of students, whatever be their bent and their capacities, is due very largely to the fact that all pupils, even at the primary stage, are taught on the assumption that they will eventually proceed to a university. The solution is to provide separate stages of education, each with a well-defined objective and to ensure that pupils shall attain the objective of each particular stage, which they attempt.

SUGGESTED REFORM.

The primary stage should be one of five years, on the completion of which literacy should have been attained. Primary schools should, therefore, comprise of five classes, and not, as is so often the case, only three; they should be wisely distributed; inspection should be helpful as well as critical; the teachers should not only have been well-trained, but in rural areas should be in sympathy with rural requirements. On the completion of this stage, the majority of pupils would enter upon the work of life, envigorated by the attainment of literacy.

SHORTENED SECONDARY COURSE.

Over and above the primary stage, there should be a shortened secondary course, which would provide a good general education, untrammelled by university requirements, for boys up to about the age of fifteen. On the completion of this stage, many, again, would be absorbed into the humbler occupations of life; others would receive vocational training with the advantage of having acquired a suitable basis of general training; others, again, would prepare themselves for admission to a university. As soon as alternative facilities for vocational training had been provided, universities would be fully justified in improving their standards of teaching and examination.

Such, in brief, is the scheme of reconstruction, which has recently been propounded by the Government of the United Provinces, and on which opinions have been solicited. There must inevitably be differences of opinion in matters of detail; I myself regret that a three-year degree course has not been proposed, as a period of two years is too short for a University or a college to impress its influence on the students; but as to the general scheme of reconstruction there can scarcely be two opinions. Schools and colleges will then have their own objective and one which should be within the competence of each; the bugbear of biennial examinations will have been reduced and each examination will become solely the means of testing whether candidates have achieved the objective of that particular stage; pupils will be provided with an education best suited to their attainments. Within the framework schools should attain greater freedom, which is most desirable. A lead has therefore been given, the question is whether we shall respond to that lead.—A.P.

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VIAREGGIO CARNIVAL IN 1935

The Viareggio Carnival which boasts an uninterrupted tradition of over half century, has during the last few years become an event of international importance, marked by a brio and an elegance which place it on a par with the most famous Carnivals of European capitals.

The programme for 1935 is exceedingly attractive. We give a list of some of the principal festivities. Sunday, February 24th, inauguration of the Carnival with a grand masked Corso; in the evening, a masked ball at the Theatre. Monday, February 25th: Grand Folklore Rally. Parade along the sea-front of groups in costumes of all the regions of Italy.—Tuesday, February 26th: "The Ball of Fashion".—Wednesday, February 27th: Grand Masked Ball.—Thursday, February 28th; Children's Festival (afternoon). In the evening "Bocche Ardenti" elegant ball at the Kursaal.—Friday, March 1st; Humoristic Competitions.—Saturday, March 2nd; Motor, tricycle and bicycle races, reserved for children; Motor-cycle and bicycle races for ladies; Gala Ball.—Sunday, March 3rd: Second grand Masked Corso; Flower Veglione at the Kursaal and gala night at the Opera.—Monday, March 4th: 'Sweet Dreams"; Grand Ball.—Tuesday, March 5th: Third and last Grand Masked Corso; illuminated Corso and Grand final Veglione.

The rich and exceptional programme also includes: A Cinema Competition; Elegance Competition for Motor-cars; Competition for elegant Fashions; Humoristic Competition. Prizes to be awarded for over 500,000 lire. Considerable railway reductions and reductions on the tariffe of the Motor-road Firenze-Mare.—Florence Press Bureau, (Dino Brogi).

A Shikarpur message says a meeting of the General Board of the Hindu General Panchayat was held which drew attention to the fact that thefts had enormously increased there lately, which had created panic and restlessness in Shikarpur town, and resolved to pray to the authorities concerned to mitigate the evil by taking immediate preventive steps and overhauling the police administration.

Sunderland's Brilliant Victory

LEADERSHIP OF FIRST DIVISION RETAINED: FIRST FOUR PLACES UNCHANGED

Grim Struggle For Supremacy In Second Division Continues

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Sunderland obtained another fine away victory, and retained leadership of the First division where the first four are unchanged. Sunderland should won by a bigger margin. They harassed the Huddersfield defence, but their poor shooting kept the score down. Gallacher opened account in the 34th minute, this being the only score made in first-half.

On resumption, Gallacher and O'Connor, probably the finest left-wing pair playing to-day, each scored.

Gallacher, the former Chelsea player, captained Derby against Chelsea where 55,000 spectators watched the draw. Bambrick, Chealsea's new Irish centre-forward, made great efforts to score, but was well watched, resulting in a barren first-half. Miller after interval, pressed by Gallacher, put on his own goal, but Argue immediately equalised.

A THRILLING GAME.

The match between Everton and Tottenham was crowded with thrills, Coulter scored in the third minute for the home side. McCormick equalised five minutes thereafter. Everton were better in exchanges; Dean who was a prominent player of the home team netted the second goal of the side in the 12th minute. In the second half, Dean and Cunliffe increased the lead and Dean again scoring put the home team further ahead. Hall scored for Tottenham in the closing minutes.

Ground was heavy at Highbury where attendance numbered 40,000. The Arsenal who were playing without James, combined better than Portsmouth. Drake ran and headed in the fourth minute. Teams changed ends with the Arsenal leading by one goal to nil. In the latter half play did not lack in vigour. Drake and Salmond were involved in grim duels, and Jack Smith equalised from penalty, eight minutes before close.

SECOND DIVISION STRUGLGE.

The struggle for the top place in the second division continues. Bolton, who are superior in the goal-average, assumed leadership of the division. Bolton persisted in short-passing on a greasy turf, and should have scored many goals, but the first half was goalless. After the interval, Bolton's finishing improved; Eastham scored in the 11th minute, and Westwood increased the lead.

UNEXPECTED REVERSE.

Westham sustained an unexpected reverse which is the first since 27th October. Both sides played clever football, although the pitch resembled a skating rink. Ruffell scored in the ninth minute, while Hull was appealing for off-side, Hutchinson equalised from a free-kick. Westham did most of attacking in the second half, but Wright increased the lead for the visitors from a breakaway.

Brentford's short-passing was of no avail against alert and vigorous half-backs of Norwich; their long-passing, and rush methods being a better policy on a treacherous ground. Hewitt obtained for Norwich half-time lead of one to nil. Houghton increased, on resumption, Brentford responding through Brentford.

ACCIDENT TO GOAL-KEEPER.

Charlton increased their lead in Southern Division. The game was fast and vigorous but unimpressive. Wright, the Charlton goal-keeper, sustained a concussion, and was removed in a stretcher off the field Allen and Butt scored for Charlton in the first half. After the change-over Cardiff responded through Keating, but Allen again increased the lead just before time.

Blackpool 1; Bury 1.
Bolton 2; Oldham 0.
Bradford City 2; Manchester United 0.
Newcastle 2; Nottingham Forest 0.
Norwich 2; Brentford 1.
Notts County 4; Swansea 0.
Plymouth 3; Fulham 1.
Sheffield United 3; Port Vale 0.
Southampton 0; Burnley 0.
West Ham 1; Hull 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 3; Millwall 1.
Bristol Rovers 0; Brighton 0.
Charlton 3; Cardiff 1.
Crystal Palace 3; Aldershot 0.
Newport 1; Exeter 3
Northampton 3; Coventry 4.
Queens Park Rangers 1; Swindon 1.
Reading 0; Clapton Orient 0.
Southend 3; Luton 3.
Torquay 5; Gillingham 0.
Watford 4; Bristol City 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Barrow 1; Wrexham 3.
Carlisle 1; Tranmere 1.
Chester 2; Gateshead 2.
Chesterfield 2; Rotherham 1.
Doncaster 2; Chewe 0.
Hartlepools 2; Walsall 1.
Mansfield 4; Halifax 0.
New Brighton 2; Accrington 1.
Rochdale 2; Lincoln 0.
Southport 1; Stockport 2.
York 2; Darlington 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)

Airdrieonians 1; St. Jostone 1.
Ayr 1; Hamilton 2.
Celtic 4; Harts 2.
Dundee 5; Queen of South 0.
Dunfermline 4; Clyde 2.
Falkirk 3; Aberdeen 2.
Hibernians 1; Kilmarnock 0.
Motherwell 2; Rangers 2.
Partick Thistle 1; Albion 0.
St. Mirren 2; Queens Park 3.

—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following are the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Army 0; Harlequins 10 (at Portsmouth).
Bath 5; Bridgend 3.
Birkenhead Park 26; Halifax 0.
Bristol 8; Cardiff 11.
Devenport Services 6; Redruth 9.
Guy's Hospital 33; Old Alleynians 17.
Leicester 27; Gloucester 0.
London Irish 0; London Scottish 3.
Newport 19; Plymouth Albion 0.
Northampton 15; Portsmouth Services 13.
Richmond 14; Fettesian Lorottonians 9.
Rosslyn Park 29; London Hospital 6.
Blackheath 20; Old Merchant Taylors 3.
Liverpool 5; North Ireland 11.
Llanelly 14; Neath 9.
Penarth 6; Swansea 3.
Heriotonians 13; Selkirk 0.
West of Scotland 20; Glasgow University 42.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY N. UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following are results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 23; Featherstone 4.
Bramley 5; Dewsbury 11.
Castleford 12; Huddersfield 9.
Hull 20; Salford 3.
Hunslet 10; Halifax 5.
Leigh 3; Barrow 8.
Liverpool 3; St. Helens 4.
Oldham 9; York 5
St. Helens Recreation 16; Rochdale 5.
Swinton 9; Broughton 0.
Wakefield 12; Bradford 8.
Warrington 21; Hull Kingston Rovers 7.
Widnes 11; Leeds 2.
Wigan 39; Keighley 5.—Reuter's Special.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Conner.
St. Jonstone: Campbell.
Ayr: Mcgibbon.
Hamilton: Wilson, Harrison.
Celtic. Crum, McGrory (thrice).
Hearts: McCulloch (twice).
Dundee: Coats (twice), McNaughton (twice), Robertson (from penalty).
Dunfermline: McPhie,, McGowan (twice), Murray.
Clyde: Carroll. Hope.
Falkirk: Law, Batchelor (twice)
Aberdeen: Armstrong (twice).
Hibernians: Borland.
Motherwell: Stevenson, McMeney.
Rangers: Gillick (twice).
Partick: Beath (own goal).
St. Mirren: Miller, McKenzie.
Queens Park: Dodds (twice), Taylor.—Reuter's Special.

Arsenal & Portsmouth Draw

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Portsmouth 1.
Aston Villa 2; Birmingham 2.
Blackburn 0; Liverpool 2.
Chelsea 1; Derby 1.
Everton 5; Tottenham 2.
Grimsby 3; Preston 1.
Huddersfield 0; Sunderland 3.
Manchester City 3; West Bromwich 2.
Middlesbrough 3; Leeds 3.
Stoke 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Wolverhampton 3; Leicester 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1; Bradford 1

CRICKET AT BENARES

BENARES, Dec. 29.

The match at Benares between the Vizianagram Eleven and the Western District Officers was continued to-day in brilliant weather, and before a gathering numbering more than 3.000.

The Western District collapsed for a small total of 85 runs. Morris played a sterling innings, remaining unbeaten with 23.

Palia, for the Vizianagram Eleven, captured 8 wickets for 31 runs.

The Western District had to follow on, but did not fare better and the whole side were once again got out for 38. Palia was again destructive with the ball, taking five wickets for five runs. Thus the Vizianagram E'even won the match by an innings and 163 runs.—A. P.

Liberals Will Not Co-operate With The J. P. C. Scheme

(Continued from page 1.)

Government of India and the provincial Governments had assured the British Government that the new constitution was not only workable, but that there would be people to work it. As far as he could see he felt that the Government would (?not) be able to get people to work the constitution with contentment. He thought that there would be continual wrangle between the people and the Government. It might be worked. but there would be no peace in the land nor peace between England and India and only bitterness will increase. He entirely agreed with Mr. Churchill, when he said (although in a different sense) that the new constitution was not suited to India and would plunge the country into agitation.

The chief offence of this document, continued Mr. Sastri, was that it did not contain the words 'Dominion Status'. "We contend" declared Mr. Sastri, "that Dominion Status has been promised to us on the highest authority.

It is not merely a Viceregal declaration. Although made by the Viceroy, it had the authority of the British Cabinet of the day. If it had been made only by a Labour Government, it might not have been so binding on other Governments. But the Viceregal declaration which formed the basis of the British Government's policy regarding the Indian constitutional question was debated in Parliament, first after the first Round Table Conference, and secondly, after the Second Round Table Conference.

The Prime Minister's speech during the second debate was based on this declaration and this was voted upon by Parliament. During that debate frequent reference was made to Dominion Status.

May we not claim, I ask, that the word of Parliament,—not merely of the Government of the day—is a pledge? (Cheers) What Parliament has given, only Parliament can take away, and no other authority.

"The present Government evidently do not love it. They want to take it back. Their spokesman referred to it with abhorrence. Some of them want to annul it, but they dare not do so, because it cannot be done without the sanction of Parliament.

SIMON GOES BACK.

During the recent debate in the House of Commons, several members condemned it. Sir Samuel Hoare himself did not once use the expression. Sir John Simon, who by the way, after his boycott, has been resurrected and put in a great place of power, could only say that the policy of Britain regarding India has been clearly stated in the Montague Declaration of 1917 namely, progressive realisation of responsible Government for India. This declaration was interpreted by Lord Irwin in his declaration as Dominion Status. Sir John Simon did not approve of it. He did not repudiate it, but went back to the 1917 declaration.

DOMINION STATUS FRIGHT

"It was left to the Archbishop of Canterbury openly to say that he did not like to use the expression. Dominion Status fills these British statesmen with dread. It must be, because it will mean the end of Indian exploitation and the end of domination by Britain which they dread. If that is the dread, is it not necessary that we should with corresponding tenacity cling to it?

Yet I have heard some of our statesmen saying, 'why should we bother about this expression, provided we get the essence of a good constitution?' I strongly dissent from these.

I would ask, 'Does the proposed constitution come up anywhere near this standard'. My answer is an emphatic 'no'. It is a reactionary constitution, denying us all the rights for our betterment. It is anti-national and undemocratic. Neither in the goal, nor in the steps it proposes, is it a good constitution. Yet the Government have got ready to carry it out. They have obtained the expressed or implied consent of certain of our countrymen."

SHEER BLACKMAILING

Mr. Sastri next dealt with the safeguards and said that we were willing to have a certain type of safeguards. These were agreed to by Mahatma Gandhi. It was agreed between him and Lord Irwin that all safeguards should be demonstrably in the interests of India. But the Government in England had changed, and the new Government did not want to carry out the promise. The new safeguards came in, not in the interests of India, but according to Sir Samuel Hoare, in the joint interests of India and Britain. This was a step backward. but that was not all. It was left to the original maker of this agreement with Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Halifax, to say that everyone of these safeguards was in the interest of India. "Everybody who asked for safeguards got it for the mere asking. These can be in the interests of India, only if we are faced with the position that unless we accepted them, we would be nowhere." In that case, it would mean that we would be forced to accept them, but that would be blackmailing. In that sense, these safeguards were in India's interests.

WARNING TO PRINCES

Dealing with the Princes, Mr. Sastri said that when they announced their readiness to enter the Federation, he thought that they would come in as a help to the country, and not as a hindrance (Hear, Hear).

The Princes, who proclaimed their enthusiasm for Dominion Status at the first Round Table Conference, were now in favour of Federation, and they did not mind the ideal of Dominion Status being lowered, provided the Federation ideal was not touched. In his opinion, this was the greatest harm they were doing to their country. He warned them against their fate. They were being used as blocks in the way of India's march towards freedom. They might be safe now but the time would come when India would retaliate. (Cheers).

Before they came in we were thinking only of British India. When Lord Irwin made his statement, he had not any idea of the Princes. That declaration was meant only for British India. It was at the first Round Table Conference that they made the offer to enter the Federation. Then we accepted it, as it was an inexorable condition for the grant on central responsibility. I hope they will not mar this ideal of dominion status."

NOT EVEN ATOM OF CO-OPERATION

Mr. Sastri continued: "It has been said that our title to distinction and glory is owing to our readiness to co-operate at all events. I ask you 'do you agree'? Are we also invited to co-operate in the denial or refusal of Dominion Status for India? We may be chronic co-operators (laughter), but I do not think that we shall go thus far. Are we asked to give our co-operation to enact this constitution riddled through with safeguards as being in the interests of our countrymen to take them to the land of their cherished goal? Is that the kind of co-operation asked of us? I do not think that this meeting will go to that length of co-operation.

I ask, what is the return we get for our co-operation? From the third Round Table Conference we were excluded. The ability and wisdom of the Indian Delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee was commended, but not a single change they suggested was accepted, nor anything they objected to drop. Close on the heels of this phenomenon, if this Federation gave its full co-operation in the enactment of this constitution, it would be a phenomenon in the political history of the world, unparalleled and unprecedented.

No, sir, it is impossible for the Liberal Party to give an atom of co-operation (prolonged cheers). Co-operation with friends that wish well of us will be worth while, but co-operation with those who have displayed the utmost distrust in us, who do not care for our views and demands, and who enact a constitution in utter disregard of our wishes, what is co-operation with them?—I ask. I would call it suicide. (prolonged cheers).

If that is what we are asked to do, there may be many who may be willing to co-operate, but not the Liberal party."

Mr. Sastri looked exhausted after his eighty minutes' oration.

SETALWAD WARNS BRITAIN.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, seconding the resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, said that the Liberal Federation had had the opportunity twice of showing the glaring defects and shortcomings of the White Paper after its publication, and it had done it. The joint memorandum was then printed, but not one of the undesirable features was dropped or one suggestion adopted, though that memorandum was submitted by men of all communities and interests, and though the authors of the Joint Memorandum had been nominated by the Government.

Continuing, he observed that safeguards were packed into the Constitution, and particularly commercial safeguards. He condemned the powerlessness of the Indian Legislature with regard to British Companies already in existence or proposed to be started in India.

Regarding shipping, he asked whether mockery could go any further when they talked of reciprocity relating to shipping and said Indian shipping could compete with British shipping.

Referring to the clauses regarding the judiciary and the eligibility of Civilians for the Chief Justiceship, he said that such a proposal undermined the impartiality of the judiciary in India.

"England is going to lose both her political hold on, and her trade in India; and if the Constitution imposed is retrograde as the present one, the Swadeshi Movement would be intensified.

Sir Chimanlal said that British trade in India could not be preserved at the point of the bayonet. There was only one test for any Constitution, whether the people for whom the constitution was intended were willing to accept it and work it peacefully. Such a test, when applied to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, showed that it was wholly unacceptable. It would intensify discontent in the country, and there would be no peace at all.

INDIRECT ELECTION CONDEMNED.

Raja Pundit Sham Bihari Misra (United Provinces), supporting the resolution, observed that as there would be some people to work any Constitution, it would be improper on the part of the Liberals not to work it even if it was inflicted on Indians against the wishes of the people of the country.

Mr. Shahane of the Central Provinces, supporting the motion, condemned the provision in the Joint Parliamentary Committee report for indirect election to the Federal Legislature. Speaking on behalf of the younger section of Liberals, he expressed greater resentment at the report than even the elder Liberals.

BLOW TO FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. A. D. Shroff (Bombay) said that the industrial and commercial development of India was put off for long by the recommendations of the report. According to the report, the fiscal autonomy convention would cease to exist, trade treaties which would be for the guidance of India being formulated without consultation of the Indian Legislature and the interests vitally affected. It had been found in the past that whenever the interests of Britain and India came into conflict, the interests of India were ignored. He observed that it was most unsportsmanlike for Britishers to frame rules restricting the admission of Indians into Burma.

Pandit Radhe Shyam Rastoli (United Provinces) further supported the resolution.

Mr. Vinayaka Rao (Madras) supporting the resolution, said, answering the question whether the report was not good, that it was, like the proverbial curate's egg, good in parts. He criticised the sentence in the report that "alleged manifestations of public opinion are often of doubtful value." The speaker said that it was adding insult to injury. There was only one safeguard which Britain should introduce and that was winning the hearts of Indians. He added: "Are we wrong in asking Britishers to fulfil promises made to India?"

ALL FOR VESTED INTERESTS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C. confining himself to the "reactionary changes" proposed in the provincial field, condemned the provision in the report conferring power on the Governor to exercise special responsibility even in transferred subjects, and said that the triune policy of federation, provincial autonomy and central responsibility was hedged in with a number of provisions affecting adversely the permanent interests of India. He added that the reservations in the report were not intended to lead India to full responsibility, but were framed to protect vested interests in India.

"SAFEGUARD GOVT."

Sir Phiroze Sethna, further supporting the resolution observed that since the 22nd November, there had been a chorus of condemnation of the report both in the press and on the platform. The memorandum presented by the Indian Delegation was unanimous, and their sole object was to put forth their minimum demands, which they expected to be fulfilled.

Sir Phiroze observed: "We are to get not Self-Government, but Safeguard Government, as somebody said." The setback was threefold according to Sir Phiroze. The first and most pernicious recommendation was for indirect election. The second related to those departments controlled by the Viceroy and his advisers.

According to the present Constitution, the Viceroy and his Cabinet had to agree, but according to the new constitution in matters relating to special departments, the Viceroy was the sole judge and his advisers had no power. Thirdly, according to the present constitution our goal was self-Government and Dominion Status, but that was impossible under the Select Committee sheme.

The Montague-Chelmsford reforms were ever so more liberal than the scheme presented by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Quoting from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Sir Phiroze dwelt on the difference in policy of that report from that of the J. P. C. Report.

Analysing the provisions of the J. P. C. Report relating to commercial discrimination, he dweit on the possibility of great harm to India, and in particular, criticised the non-reservation of Indian coastal shipping to India.

MOCKERY OF RECIPROCITY.

He added that some years ago efforts had been made to restrict Japanese coastal trade in India, but the possibility of Japanese retaliation dissuaded the Government from enforcing any such scheme. It was sheer mockery to continue to protect British vested

(Continued on page 8.)

No Paid Agents For Village Industries

MAHATMA PUBLISHES BYE-LAWS OF ASSOCIATION

MADRAS, December 29.

"I have the names of some workers who have volunteered to act as agents for the Association. I would like those whose names I have already got and others to send in their names to Sjt. Kumarappa at Wardha with sufficient details so as to enable the Board to make its choice. The chief thing to bear in mind is that no one should take charge of more villages than he can manage with or without the help of the co-workers whom he has to find and that the Board is to undertake no financial responsibility.

It is felt that the Board can never cover all the seven hundred thousand villages of India, if it is to employ paid agency. It has started work with the belief that there are self-sacrificing men and women enough to realise the necessity of serving the villages which have remained long neglected though every one knows that city life would be impossible if there were no villages to serve them". Mahatma Gandhi in yesterday's "Harijan", publishing the following bye-laws of the All-India Village Industries Association:—

(1) The ordinary general meeting of the Association shall be held once every year and at any time an extraordinary meeting may be convened by the Secretary with the consent of the President and shall be convened upon a requisition being received by him from not less than one-sixth of the members on the roll, with a minimum of seven shall form a quorum.

(2) The first financial year of the Association shall be from the 14th December, 1934 to 31 December 1935 and thereafter the calendar year.

(3) Meetings of the Board of Management may be summoned by the Secretary as and when necessary or when required to do so by one-third of the number of members on the Board.

The Secretary may circulate a proposition amongst the members of the Board and when all the members have agreed to it such shall have force of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Board.

For a meeting of the Board of Management one-third of the number of members, with a minimum of four, shall be the quorum.

Any member of the Board of Management who is absent at three consecutive meeting without leave shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

(4) Proper records shall be kept by the Secretary of all proceedings of the General meetings and the Board meetings with the attendance of the members there and such minutes shall be signed by the President at the meeting at which they are confirmed.

(5) This Association shall not be responsible for any obligation, financial or other entered into by any person without written authority signed by a person duly authorised thereto on behalf of the Association.

(6) The Board of Management shall have power to remove any member from the Board by a resolution of the Board passed by at least three-fourths of the number of members on the Board at a meeting of which due notice had been given and this matter had been placed on the agenda.

(7) Every member shall send to the Secretary a report of the allotted work done by him for every quarter so as to reach the Central Office not later than one month after the expiry of that quarter.

If no reports are received for three consecutive quarters from any member such member will cease to be a member and vacate his office, if any.

(8) Institutions which undertake to abide by the Rules and Regulations laid down by the Board of Management for affiliation may be in application affiliated by the Secretary.

(9) It shall be competent for the Board to issue certificates to persons who may be prepared to deal in village manufactures coming within the Province of the Association.

(10) The duties of the Agent may be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

AGENTS' DUTIES.

The Board of Management has framed a set of rules defining the duties of the Agents under bye-law No. 10. They are as follows:—

(1) To begin with, the agent will be expected to attend to the programme already drawn up by the Central Office. After he has made a start with the Central Office programme he will be expected to make a survey of all such industries that may be revived improved or introduced in his area and shall forthwith report to the Central Office results of his investigation and submit a programme of work based thereon, for examination by the Office.

(2) Every Agent will be expected to attend to the sanitation and hygiene of the villages within his area.

(3) With a view to finding markets for the surplus produce of the villages he should induce reliable merchants to store village products for sale, at prices mutually fixed between the merchants and the agents and so as to ensure the genuineness of such products.

(4) He should carry on an intensive propaganda to create a favourable public opinion for the programme in his area.

(5) He may invite and receive subscriptions and donations to meet the expenses in connection with his work and should not expect any financial aid from the Central Office. But he shall not utilise any part of the funds so collected by him for his own personal requirements.

(6) He may appoint, whenever necessary and if funds at his disposal permit paid workers needed for his work.

(7) He shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, which will be subject to audit by the Central Office.

(8) His work will be subject to the inspection and supervision of the Central Office.

(9) He shall submit a report of his work and an abstract of receipts and payments for every month so as to reach the Central Office not later than the 15th of the month following.

(10) Any neglect in submitting the monthly report and statement of accounts, or in carrying out instructions from the Central Office, will involve cancellation of the agency.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 10, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 23, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 26, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
High Water: 5-53; 20-20.
Low Water 13-09.
New Year's Eve: Public Holiday. Banks closed.
TUESDAY: January 1.
New Year's Day: Public Holiday: Banks Closed.
THURSDAY: January 3.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

PAREL SPORTING CLUB.

The 15th annual social gathering of the Club will be held at the G.I.P. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, to-day (Monday), commencing at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

S. B. KENY FOR CORPORATION.

Mr. Sitaram Bhawram Keny, J.P., a sitting member of the Corporation from the "F" Ward, is seeking re-election from the same Ward. His symbol is Scales.

FLAG SALUTATION AT WADALA

Under the auspices of the Wadala residents the National Flag Salutation will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan of Vithal Mandir, Wadala. Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside.

B. P. WADKE FOR CORPORATION.

Mr. Bholanath P. Wadke is standing as a candidate from Bhuleshwar (C) Ward for the ensuing Municipal Election, and he is the candidate selected by the Bombay Tenants' Association from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward. His symbol is 'Umbrella.'

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11 a.m. Time Signal.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
A Concert.
12-30 p.m. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME: "Seven Days' Sunshine" A Musical Cruise with Book and Lyrics. By Henry Ege and Music by Norman Hackforth.
CAST:
Floyd Penrhyn, Sydney Keith, Renee Mayer, Claude Hulbert & Enid Erevor, Davy Burnaby, Doris Gilmore, Gordon Little, Wynne Ajello, The Carlyle Cousins, Teddy Williams, Gilbert Bailey. **The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra** Conducted by Stanford Robinson. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
1-30 p.m. Dance Music and Light Songs. (Columbia Records).
2 p.m. Close Down.
7 p.m. Indian Programme.
8-30 p.m. Interval.
Time Signal.
9 p.m. General News in Hindi & Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Jos. Ghisleri and his Symphonians.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
12 midnight: The Indian State Broadcasting Service will wish all listeners a Very Happy and a Prosperous New Year 1935.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. Relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-30 p.m. Sports Talk.
8-45 p.m. An Organ Recital by C. H. Trevor, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. Pieces founded on popular tunes.
9-15 p.m. New Year's Eve Programme. Devised and produced by William MacLurg.
10 p.m. The News.
10-20 p.m. Scottish Ballad Concert. Robert Burnett (Baritone) and Ernest A. A. Stoneley (Violin).
10-45 p.m. Dance Music.
11-15 p.m. Close Down.

KISHOR CHINTAK MANDAL.

The above Mandal celebrates its first anniversary to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Dr. Nawalkar's compound, near Curry Road Municipal Marathi Boys' School. Mr. Umarbhoy Chandbhoy will preside.

KANARESE DRAMA AT BHANGWADI THEATRE.

The Karnatak Nocthan Sanghit Sabha (amateurs) will stage "Pratidna Kankana," a Canarese drama, to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Rd. Mr. Rangrao Talcherkar, B.A., LL.B. will preside.

DHARAVI TAMIL READING-ROOM.

The opening ceremony of the "Dharavi Tamil Reading Room" will be performed by Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, at Dharavi, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend the function.

KIDDIES SHOW AT 10 A.M. TO-DAY
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BALOON AND CHOOSE WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FREE TO ALL THE KIDDIES PRESENT AT THE SHOW.
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF
LAUREL & HARDY
COMING HAS BEEN ARRANGED.
Pity the poor sailors on a night like this!

CHESTER MORRIS in LET'S TALK IT OVER with MAE CLARKE
Drama—Action—Laughs!

THE REGAL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Dancing, romancing and nautical, musical merriment—on a fun cruise of the world!

STUDENT TOUR
Come & Learn the New Dance sensation
"THE CARLO"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
Also
LAUREL-HARDY
in their latest nonsense!

TO-DAY
The Year 1934
WILL BE OVER
BUT NOT
'Amrit Manthan'
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
12th WEEK! 12th
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.
KRISHNA
Direction:
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.
GANDHARVA'S PRINCELY FANTASY
MAHARANI
featuring the soft & sweet
PADMA DEVI
Daily 3 Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.
MINERVA

Delegates to the 3rd All-India Homoeopathic Conference which met at Bombay. Sjt. Fyarelal Srivastava President is seated fourth from the left.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Subash Bose Elected President

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee today, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose was elected as its President.

It may be recalled that only a few days ago Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy resigned the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress stating that he was unable to devote full time and attention to politics and also that the atmosphere in Bengal was unsuitable for work for a man of his temperament.—United Press.

Congress Enrolment In "C" Ward

The Hon. Secretary of the "C" Ward D. C. C. writes:—

According to the amended constitution of the Indian National Congress the membership application forms are ready and are being issued to Ward workers since Thursday the 20th instant at the office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, daily between 3 a.m. and 8 p.m.

All the 13 members of the B. P. C C from "C" Ward and the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar D. C. C., are requested to take the books immediately to enrol members and certificates of membership will be issued after receiving the forms. Public may also enrol themselves as four anna members.

All-India Trade Union Congress

The fourth meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held on Wednesday, (2nd January) in the office of the Nagpur Textile Union at 4 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA.

The South Indian Women's Orchestra under the leadership of Srimathi Visalakshi will give a benefit performance in aid of the South Indian Education Society at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the South Indian Education Society's School near Kings Circle, Matunga.

GERMAN SOCIETY: BOMBAY.

The Hon. Secretary of the German Society, Mr. G.M. Jadhav, writes:—

The German Society, Parel was started to encourage the study of German language and literature in India. Its President is Dr. P.C. Bharucha, M.D. (London).

Speaking of the German Museum, Munich, he says, it is "the work of Dr. Oskar von Miller. Thousands of people visit the Museum every day and learn interesting things about engineering, architecture, chemistry, physics, navigation, flying, etc. Bombay must have a similar Museum to educate her citizens."

LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND.

The poor students (male and female) belonging to the different castes of the Telagu community being residents of the Bombay Presidency including Naidus, domiciled and residents in the Bombay Presidency, as also pupils belonging to the Raojin Vanjari community, who intend to apply for scholarships from the above Fund, should apply to the Trustees of the Lingoobai Education Fund, at 69, 3rd Kamathipura, Bombay 8, on or before the 10th January, 1935.

Printed forms of application can be had on application. No application will be considered unless an applicant declares himself in his application that he belongs to the Telugu Hindu community.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

P. R. Lele's Appeal To Voters

In announcing his candidature for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Election Sjt. P. R. Lele writes:

Although the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is not officially running the elections, it has encouraged individual Congressmen to contest these elections by issuing a direction to voters to vote for such candidates as have rendered services to the Congress and undergone sacrifice in obedience of the Congress mandate. I ask the intellectual voters of the D Ward to scrutinise my record of the last fourteen years. In obedience of the mandate of the Calcutta Special Session of the Congress in 1920 I sacrificed a career in the legal profession and though many members of that profession (who boycotted it then) went back to the Bar, I consistently stuck to my resolve. My recent activities in the Congress sphere are too fresh to require mention. When Mahatma Gandhi started the Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 I took active part in its earliest stages and was for six months Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Board of that Sangh. When Dr. Alam founded the Anti-Communal League, I played my part in organising a branch of the same in Bombay. I am a sitting member of the B. P. C. C. I have fought for the tenants' cause in Bombay for a dozen years. If elected to the Corporation I shall fight for their cause as I know all of the Congress candidates who are successful. The Bombay Tenants' Association elected me their Treasurer at their latest general meeting.

ALL-KARNATAK ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The first general body meeting of the All-Karnatak Association (Akhila Karnataka Sangha) will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 91-101 Cowasji Patel Street, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE

Consequent on the duplication of the Croydon Calcutta Air Mail Service (Imperia Air-Ways) with effect from the Eastbound flight leaving Croydon on 1st January 1935 and arriving Karachi on the 6th January 1935, the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service will also operate as a duplicate Service via Hyderabad Deccan with effect from the South and Northbound flights leaving Karachi and Madras respectively on Friday the 4th January 1935, instead of as a single service via Bellary, as at present.

2. Consequent on this change the latest hours of posting and the hours of delivery at the Bombay General Post Office and the Ahmedabad Head Post Office will be as follows:—

SOUTH BOUND.

Bombay G. P. O. Latest hours of posting 11-30 hrs. Fridays, and Mondays.
Hours of delivery 15-30 hrs. Fridays and Mondays.
Ahmedabad H. O. Latest hours of posting 9-0 hrs. Fridays and Mondays.
Hours of delivery 14-30 hrs. Fridays and Mondays.

NORTH BOUND.

Bombay G. P. O. Latest hours of posting 8-30 hrs. Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Hours of delivery 13-0 hrs. Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Ahmedabad H. O. Latsst hour of posting 12-30 hrs. Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Hours of delivery 11-30 hrs. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

3. On either of the two flights of the duplicate services the hours of arrival at and departure from Bombay and Ahmedabad will be the same as at present.

GOANS IN BOMBAY

Emigration Committees Good Work

(From A Correspondent.)

The report of the Goan Emigration Committee Bombay recently issued for the year 1934, marks one more stage in the progress of the relief enterprise organised by the Government of General Craveiro Lopes, Governor-General of Portuguese India, for the benefit of emigrant Goans in this City and elsewhere. The Committee has been constituted by a statute, and practically a lakh of rupees are placed at its disposal from the Goa Treasury every year. The statute was a novel experiment and long before the bill had passed through its successive stages constitutional pandits were discoursing elaborately on a type of legislation which was intended to serve nationals outside the territorial jurisdiction of the country. But the success that has attended the scheme has quieted all doubt, and it is hoped that within a few years the Committee will be able to improve considerably the condition of Goans living in this City.

DOLE SYSTEM

It was inevitable in the present circumstances that the first call on the resources on the Committee would be the provision of adequate relief for destitute Goans who were on the verge of starvation. The system of doles has therefore been largely resorted to, both directly and through the medium of charitable institutions such as the Nossa Senhora De Piedade. Applications are carefully scrutinised, and in deserving cases Goans are given passages to their motherland. Meals are found for those who require help urgently, and all through the club areas where the poorer Goans are congregated every encouragement is given to take advantage of the charity so generously distributed.

But it was realised at a very early stage that service to Goans through the distribution of doles would fall far short of the real activity of the Committee, and accordingly, the question of relief was examined in a different aspect. Several conferences with leading Goans of the Community resulted in the opening of handloom factory at Colaba, with the object of training boys for industrial occupations, and it has been proved from the large number of applications for admission in the factory that a real need has been met.

Most of the boys so trained have been absorbed in the local mills, and their success has been the strongest propaganda for the popularity of the factory. Several improvements have been taken in hand to cope with the demands made on the factory; and it is not impossible that a building will be purchased to house the factory at an early date.

WOMEN'S TRAINING

It must be remembered that the circumstances and the necessities of the poor are the first consideration of the Committee. Goan women in domestic service are given opportunities of learning their work under a trained staff so that they may occupy positions as governesses in Indian households, and those who show ability and intelligence are recruited for the tailoring classes where an expert has been engaged to conduct their tuition under the supervision of the Committee. A commercial class is also conducted for boys who are trained to be useful clerks with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Carnatic Music In Bombay

The Carnatic Music with which the public of Bombay were entertained by the South Indian Ladies' Orchestra has already been referred to in these columns. But their performance at the Opera House was superior to the one that music lovers listened to at Matunga two days before. The Orchestra was a display of perfect co-ordination and the performance was all that could be desired. The programme was very thoughtfully arranged as the items were each of them short and the audience never felt tired. To music lovers who are not familiar with South Indian Music, this Orchestra gave a rare opportunity of discerning the real beauty and the subtleties of that class of music. The music was refreshingly free from those gymnastics which are supposed to be the reigning qualities in scientific Carnatic music. It was one which anyone could appreciate.

Srimati Visalakshi, the leader of the troupe, who gave exquisite rendering of the music by her play on the veena, proved herself to be the master of that delicate instrument. Miss Lalita—favourite of the audience—who played on the flute and the young kid, Anantaraman, who played the Violin, and Mrs. Padam, with her beautiful interpretation of the Carnatic music, were outstanding in their contribution towards the success of the Orchestra.

Peculiar Weather

Bombay city has been passing through very peculiar weather. Although December has come to its end, there is no trace of cold in the City. The temperature does not show any indication of the cold weather. Fifty miles from the city, however, the thermometer shows a difference of nearly 25 to 30 degrees, and farther north one feels extreme cold. Poona records more severe cold than Mahableshwar, but so far as Bombay goes, one wonders what has happened to the cold season. Lucky are those who got a chance to get out for a few days to enjoy X'mas holidays outside Bombay for they really see the difference between Bombay weather and that outside.

The "Goa Times" Annual

The need for unity and solidarity among Goans in and out of Goa is the theme of the majority of writers, Christian as well as non-Christian, in the Annual Number of the "Goan Times," the popular journal of the community which is playing a no mean part in the life of our city. The writers point out not only the several good points in the Goan character and Goan mode of living but also some of their shortcomings which badly require to be remedied. "Cling together," is the editorial exhortation to all Goans, which must find an echo in all patriotic Goan hearts. Mr. Luis Jose D'Souza, emphasizes the need of Goans actively taking to industries with the ample raw materials which their homeland provides. "The Demon of Drink," which is working such a havoc among Goans everywhere, is the subject of another article from the pen of Dr. W. F. Pais, which deserves to be deeply pondered over by all Goans. The need of a "leader" among Goans is stressed by Mr. B. G. Fonseca. There are many other contributions in the journal, nearly half of which are in Konkani language, all dwelling on the urgency of the Goans, in Portuguese as well as British India, setting their house in order, so that they may play an honourable part in the progress of India as a whole. A beautiful art plate of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is presented to the readers with the Annual Number.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Rent-Collector Bailed Out

On a charge of crimical misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 20,000. Sergeant Gibbs of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested Colcasco D' Costa, an ex-employee of Messrs. Gilbert Lodge and Company, on Saturday.

It was stated when applying for a remand of the accused into custody at the Esplanade Police Court, that Colcasco was the rent-collector of four buildings entrusted to the care of Messrs. Gilbert Lodge and Company. In November last he was dismissed from service. On examining the accounts rendered by the accused, a shortage of Rs. 20,000 was found.

A complaint was lodged with the C.I.D., and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate made an order for bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000 with a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties.

"E" WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

Under the new Constitution of the Congress, every Congressman ceases to be its member after the session of October last. In order to renew the membership, the people of the "E" Ward are requested to enrol themselves as members at the Committee's office, "Hilal" premises, near Alexandra Cinema, Byculla.

Those persons who want the membership books can have them on their depositing Rs. 10 per book.

The Committee met at the Indian Association Hall, Dr. B. C. Roy presiding, and held the election. Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy was elected Secretary.—A.P.

INDIAN LABOUR DELEGATION TO GENEVA

The General Council of the National Trades Union Federation in its meeting held in Bombay on December 24, with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, in the Chair, elected the following Indian Labour Delegation to the 1935 International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva:—

DELEGATE:—1. Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Madras, Member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation.

ADVISERS:—(1) Mr. V. P. Kolte, Nagpur, Hon. Secretary, C. P. and Berar Municipal Employees Association, Nagpur.

Member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation.

(2) Mr. S. Guruswami, Madras, Assistant General Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

PATHE
THIRD WEEK
ONLY FEW MORE DAYS TO SEE
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Cleopatra
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
Don't Miss It

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DOLORES
Del Rio
MADAME
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The Bombay Chronicle

Nad House, Parsi Dhar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1934

STATES PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

The first Gujerat States' People's Conference, held at Ahmedabad during week-end under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi is probably the first States people's conference to be held after the publication of the J. P. C. Report. Several of its promoters have rendered notable service to the country under Congress auspices. For these and other reasons the proceedings of the conference will be of great interest to the States people of the whole country. In the present national struggle for freedom the States people have to face greater difficulties than British Indians. For in addition to their contribution to the wide struggle, they have to work strenuously for the redress of their numerous local grievances and the safeguarding of their interests as States people. Owing to repressive methods of administration adopted in most States against political workers even in normal times, these workers have to face heavy odds indeed; but they have to struggle on all the same. In the able addresses of the President and of Dr. Sumant Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, they will find valuable suggestions about the momentous tasks that now confront them.

Federation Within Federation

The immediate task before the political workers in the States is strenuous agitation to safeguard the elementary rights of citizens, such as freedom of speech and person, of association and of movement, without which any agitation for the wider aims of the States people are bound to be futile. The very strength and organisation which they will develop in working for these rights will doubtless stand them in good stead in their larger struggle for responsible Government in the States and the country as a whole. But even while engaged in their immediate tasks, they need to have clear ideas about the goal towards which they are to move. So far as the governance of the States themselves is concerned, Mr. Brelvi remarks: "I can think of no better alternative than that of creating a federation of all Gujerat States with as few constituent units as possible, governed on democratic lines, and with most of the petty chiefs pensioned off on a just and adequate scale. The same solution must, of course, apply to States in other parts of India." No other method than that of federations with a National Federation can bring order out of the present chaos, or do justice to the people of nearly six hundred States in India. It should be superfluous to add that the national Federation and the constituent Federations should all be on sound democratic lines. Else the whole constitution is bound to be utterly unworkable.

Betrayal

Unfortunately, the All-India Federation, proposed by the White Paper and the J. P. C. Report is anything but democratic. The autocracy of the Princes in their internal administration is made sacrosanct against any intervention by the Federal Government, though the autocratic Princes' representatives in the Federal Legislature can interfere with purely British Indian affairs. And these representatives are to be merely the nominees of the autocrats and not elected by the States people. For these and several other undemocratic features of the Federal Government the Princes themselves are largely responsible. As the President rightly observes, "They betrayed the country's interests by insisting on the reservation of the Army and on direct relations with the Crown and other safeguards which militate against the sovereignty of the people." Nor have the Princess gained anything real for themselves by such a betrayal. For, in the words of the President, "Instead of sharing power with their own people, as they might have done to mutual advantage, they will now have to continue to remain at the tender mercies of the Political Department so far as their internal administration is concerned and to keep this Department always pleased their nominees in the Federal Legislature and Cabinet will, on all important occasions of conflict with progressive elements in the legislature, have to carry out its behests." However, if the Princes realise their blunder even now, they can still make amends by refusing, as Mr. Brelvi suggests, to join the Proposed Federation. It will be even more to their interests to respond to the appeals made by the States people at their conferences and elsewhere to declare Responsible Government as their goal, to introduce self-governing institutions in the States on a substantial scale at once, and to safeguard, by legislation and otherwise, the fundamental rights of the States people. And it is up to the people of the States to carry on ceaseless agitation to sucure these reforms at the earliest possible date.

London Attitudes On Indian Art

Reports and reviews, now available in India, of the Modern Indian Art Exhibition in London, arranged by the India Society, indicate more than one instructive feature. The speeches of some of the leading sponsors of the exhibition at the time of its opening in London are clearly suggestive of the archaic outlook and pre-occupations that have been for nearly a generation characteristic of the India Society. Perhaps, the Society's initial constitution and objectives were naturally responsible for this. Its work and organised activities and publications have, undoubtedly, helped to bring together valuable historical and archaeological material which could be employed to elucidate the enduring values of art that is India's national heritage. But the Society's grasp of the art tendencies in the historic evolution of modern Indian art has remained both uncertain and equivocal. The conference it organised at Wembley some years ago to promote Indian art, was, consequently and inevitably, equivocal in its decisions. The present exhibition may be considered as the second definite phase of its interest in the art conditions of modern India. It certainly marks a stage of advancement. The preliminary arrangements and organization of the exhibition have been admittedly more thoughtfully planned than the Wembley conference. But the change in art conditions and outlook in India from the Wembley conference to the present exhibition seems to have remained outside the horizon indicated by Lord Zetland, who presided at the opening ceremony, and Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, in their speeches. Lord Zetland as President of the India Society, gave an unexpected partisan tinge to his statements. Sir William Llewellyn, as President of the Royal Academy, offered also unexpected allegiance to the credo not by any chance of artistic, of the "Times" eager to prove that "native talent familiar to us in the works of the past survives." Sir William seemed to be happy that India remained "native" and did not develop "on Western lines." For the moment it is unnecessary to examine the reactionary theories and obsolete concepts of these "friends." But Sir Malcolm Hailey who only the other day deplored the exclusiveness of Indian "renaissance" may find here the origin and source of exclusively sterile dogmas in London, not in India.

Whatever may be the effect in the circles influenced by these "friends," the wider circle of art and art exponents, judged by their comments, did not altogether fail to miss the chance the exhibition offered. And, the India Society can claim its efforts to have been justified. For there were those who, unbiassed by anthropologists and archaeologists, saw and understood art in terms of art, who could trace its present values independently of its dead past. For example, when Mr. R. R. Tallock, art critic of the "Daily Telegraph," speaks of Indian painting as being "much closer to Sienese than to Florentine painting; much closer to give a more homely example, to Whistler than Reynolds or Crome" he speaks of Indian painting not only in the language of painting but with the help as well of specific standards of comparison and contrast. This is, and should be, the recognised, universal, method of art appreciation and criticism, of arriving at dispassionate judgment on works of art. This is the one method our "friends" in London have almost invariably failed to adopt.

Fortunately, there are those outside the circumscribed horizon of these "friends" in London who are beginning to understand Indian art in terms of art. They can see the present as the present, not as merely the "survival" of the past in art. The India Society has, decidedly, justified its enterprise by giving these unbiassed art exponents their chance. The more the India Society keeps itself aloof, as it should as a body pledged to the general advancement of Indian art and culture, from the archaic attitude adopted, for example, by Lord Zetland and Sir William Llewellyn the more serviceable it would be to the advancement of art. Unfortunately, the universal, enduring, values of art inherent in India's heritage have not hitherto been dispassionately elucidated as they should have been When the task will be accomplished, when Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, art-crafts, music and dancing will be approached and understood as live forms of art, modern Indian art will be recognised, as it should be recognised, as more than a mere "survival," more than, and different from, its past. And, its future will be placed firmly and shaped vitally on the daily realities of art which constitute the urgent cultural necessities, spirit and aspirations of the times. The India Society and "friends" of Indian art in London and generally in the West, if they are determined to serve art, must recognise and understand these aspirations of Younger India, these imperative, progressive necessities of the spirit and art demands of the times.

INDC-BURMAN TRADE

Indian Interests In Jeopardy

(BY S. P. SARMA.)

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the matter of Indo-Burman commercial relation ship after separation is no less unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view than in other respects. It begins para 472 with the statement that as the role of Indians in Burma during the last 50 years had been largely similar to that of Britons in India, the freedom from penal discrimination proposed for British imports in this country should be enjoyed by Indian imports into Burma and on the other hand, by Burman imports into India. The reception which this recommendation will get in India and Burma will depend largely on the meaning to be attached to the word "penal." It has indeed been explained in the corresponding para in the Indian portion of the Report viz. para 345, but not clearly enough to remove all doubts. The expression used therein that measures should not be passed whose object is not the benefit of India but the harm of Britain, is quite open to two interpretations. It can mean either that Britain's interests should under no circumstances be jeoparlised, or that this may be so threatened only when the interests of India inevitably call for it. In the latter sense there will be very few Indians who will take exception to it, but in the former, few to agree to it. And similarly in the case of Indo-Burman trade. There does not seem to exist the desire on the part of either country to forbid imports from the other on any grounds save those of economic self-interest. But that desire does exist and will not brook attempts to impose any checks on it. It is to be hoped that the connotation of the word "penal" is satisfactorily narrow and not so wide as to permit of the economic development of either country being impeded. What applies to their mutual relations also applied to the trade that each has with the United Kingdom. Even from the low stand-point of economic self interest, neither country seems likely to gain much by penalising imports from Britain on non-economic grounds. This is, however, very different from saying that the two countries do not want to have full powers even to prohibit British imports—or imports into each from the other—if national interests demand such a course of action. On this point the Report distinctly needs to be clarified and misgivings in India and Burma can be removed only then.

A Trade Convention.

A trade convention, it is suggested, should be arrived at by India and Burma in order to re-

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Party Moves Preparatory To General Election. Secret Negotiations To Get Mr. Lloyd George To Power

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 22.
(By Air Mail).

Great Britain is ushering in this Christmas in a merrier mood than most of the countries of Europe are doing. She has taken for granted that the unemployment of more than two million persons and the reduced wages and unprecedented poverty in a section of the population are not permanent features of the country. The Government, on its part, has assumed that the country's finances have been restored, that the budget is in a prosperous condition, that the political prestige of the country as the peace-maker in European politics is at its height and everything in the garden is beginning to be lovely.

There is therefore a good atmosphere created to suggest that this time it is going to be a truly enjoyable and expensive shopping Christmas for all. The spirit of national cheerfulness created during the last Royal wedding is being kept up in an ascending order and there is no doubt that it will be kept up till the nation reaches the climax of its joyous celebrations in May 1935 during the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V. The psychological effect of such celebrations is not to be without its political significance. The Government will carefully watch the occasion to get hold of the nation in one of its merry moods of contentment and self congratulations and then to pitchfork it into a general election.

Labour And Elections

For the next general election, instead of any big national difficulty, the greater difficulty appears to be that of inter-party rivalries and of personal ambitions. The general trend of events seems to indicate the usual fashionable parliamentary swing of the pendulum in favour of the Labour Party. After the full five-years' period of the term of a government it is natural that the nation should begin to feel tired of it and the number of mistakes of the government should be accumulated to make a case against it. However, the present Labour Party now lacks big leadership as well as genuine socialist programme that can stir up the heart and imagination of the suffering working class.

Lansbury's Weakness

Mr. Arthur Henderson is now a quickly ageing and tired man. As the chairman of the so-called Disarmament Conference, he is now enjoying a sinecure from political activities. Mr. George Lansbury has been always given credit for more heart than brains or political shrewdness. In fact so far his own ardent admirers and life long friends in the two previous Labour Governments had never dared to entrust him with any first class portfolio of office. At the time of the formation of the first Labour Government, his admirers had pressed for some important position for him, the lowest being that of the Home Secretary. But his colleagues, who knew his prowess intimately, laughed the idea out of court, as if he were temperamentally unfit to carry on any sustained responsibility. During the second Labour Government, though Mr. Lansbury was given a place in the Cabinet as an act of courtesy and respect for his age, the only office that he was allowed to hold was that of the Commissioner of Works, where the extreme limits of his power permitted him to play about with Hyde Park like a little schoolboy without interfering in any big matters of the State. As the leader of the Opposition, up till now Mr. Lansbury has only proved his capacity for gracious and charitable agreements with his political opponents but he has not proved the slightest ability for raising great and big fights against the most reactionary government of the present century. Mr. Lansbury's ardent admirers frankly admit that he has lost opportunity after opportunity, the latest being the India Bill, a subject on which, as we all know, he would have fought with intimate knowledge were it not for his anxiety to back up the Government at any cost and thus to desert India at the psychological moment in her struggle for Dominion Status or National Independence.

Mr. A. Greenwood

Mr. Lansbury has thus proved himself to be a small man of big dimension filling a big office. Mr. Arthur Greenwood stands next to Mr. Arthur Henderson in his continuous services to the Labour Party as well as to the Trade Union Movement on the organisational side. He is a great statistician on figures and rules and regulations on insurance, on poor law, on trade union standards, on wage disputes, etc., etc., but he is entirely lacking in forensic powers and in what may be termed parliamentary ability for Imperial and international problems and in the matter of general statesmanship. Major Attlee merely comes next by rotation in the present parliament, where about 200 other Labour M.P.s lost their seats, but otherwise in ability or in trade union servi-

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

FRONTIER GOVT'S DUTY.

We are glad to learn from a "United Press" report that the Punjab Government have withdrawn the ban against Dr. Khan Sahib entering their Province. The ban was, presumably, imposed in sympathy with the orders of the Frontier Government. If that is so, would it be too much to believe that the Frontier Government are not now so hostile to Dr. Khan Sahib and to hope that they, too, would lift the ban on him? In fact the Frontier Government have now no justification whatsoever for doing otherwise. So far as the people of the Frontier are concerned, they have conclusively given their verdict at the last elections. Not to respond to that verdict by allowing free entry to the Frontier's M. L. A. would be tantamount to defying the people. As to the Government side of the case—if there is any—we simply refuse to believe that the presence of Dr. Khan Sahib among his people and his constituents would constitute a grave—or even a mild—menace to "Law and Order" and "Public Tranquility."

FLACATING ELDERS

We are not surprised that the resolution sponsored by some "young" Liberals to change the terms of the Liberal creed did not find favour with the majority. It is quite obvious and natural that Indian Liberals can only stand, as they fell by Dominion Status. Nor are we surprised at their resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The reports suggest that a substantial majority was in favour of Dr. Paranjpye. But eminent "elders" like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir had to be placated. Hence the compromise resolution which, while not being surprising, is nevertheless a little regrettable.

REGRETTABLE

We regret it because having denounced the report in strong and quite unmistakable language, and having proclaimed it to be "wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian opinion" it should have, consistently with its premises, been more categorical than "The Federation", therefore, does not want any Legislation based upon the Joint Select Committee's Report". One noteworthy feature of the debate, however, was the President's point blank refusal to allow himself to be misrepresented by a speaker from Calcutta. Pandit Kunzru declared that he was in favour of Dr. Paranjpye's amendment and "added that random extracts from his speech did not do justice to him."

LAUDABLE MOVE

The public of Travancore deserve to be congratulated on their determination to take up in right earnest the question of their elementary rights as citizens. The Committee that was appointed to consider the question of holding an All-Travancore Political Conference has decided to convene it "to deal with the encroachments made from time to time by the Government on the elementary rights of citizenship, freedom of speech and association and freedom of the press and to take necessary steps for safeguarding such rights". It will be recalled that the Government had banned Congress organisations also and inspite of a deputation to the Dewan the ban remains. The Conference will take up that question also. It will be very interesting to see how the administration of Travancore, led by such eminent statesmen of British India as Sir Mohamed Habibullah and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy, reacts to the move. But the whole of the country will, we are quite confident, wish the Conference unqualified success. It is also gratifying to note that it intends to tackle the communal question.

UNREPENTENT

"The Congress Nationalist Party is the latest to come into the black list of the super patriots. And no wonder too! For, the Congress conception of liberty and democracy is the elimination of opposing points of view and the extinction of differences of opinion," says "Justice" of Madras and proceeds to condemn us for suggesting that Malaviya should wind up his party. We should be sorry if we have hurt our contemporary's already deeply injured feelings, but we really cannot pretend to be repentant. We hold that the Congress Nationalist Party has no place in the Congress organisation. And we do so for a very good reason. An example—although unfortunately, wildly improbable—will perhaps convince our contemporary. Supposing the "Justice" party were a substantial, important and serious political body—to say nothing of being the only representative institution of the people of India—and supposing some of its eminent members set up an organisation in defiance of the declared policy of the Justice Party and for the purpose of fighting candidates nominated on behalf of the parent body, what would the "Justice Party" have done?

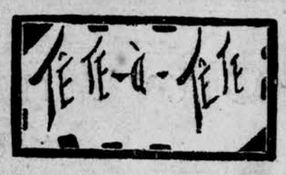
—PRESS VIEWS—

Concerted Action

But if by the words "unacceptable" or "rejected" the Liberals mean attempting the impossible by working to get the fundamentally unimprovable constitution changed by Parliaments, then all that we can say is that the Liberals are incorrigible optimists beyond redemption and living in a fool's paradise. To the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, the young U. P. Liberal, belongs the credit of coming down to tin tacks. Instead of digression or a sermon on "fundamental differences," in a recent constructive speech at the Hindu Hostel at Allahabad, he urged the country to "avert the national calamity" and stressed the need of concerted action. This is not the time for political mud-slinging and battle of words. What we need is concerted action.—"Sind Observer."

A. V. I. A. Workers

Having defined the aims and objet of the All-India Village Industries Organization, and determined the machinery for running it, Mahatma Gandhi's next step is to select the workers to be placed in charge of the work in different centres. Work is to be entrusted to voluntary workers who will be designated Agents. The duty of Agents will be to make survey of such industries as may be revived improved or introduced in the areas in which they have agreed to work. They will also be expected to attend to the sanitation and hygiene of the villages served by them. But their main task will be to find markets for the surplus products of villages and arrange with reliable agents to store these products for sale on terms to be fixed in advance. Propaganda and active pursuit of the programme drawn up by the Central Association will also form part of their work and for all these activities they will be at liberty to collect funds locally without expecting any financial support from the Central Association Out of such funds paid workers can be engaged by the Agent if necessary. It is Mahatma Gandhi's belief, that men and women with the spirit of self-sacrifice will be forthcoming to serve as honorary agents of the Association in their own localities and that on this basis, it will be possible to organize the activities of the Association all over India without any large outlay of expenditure.—"Svadeshi."



"Man—An Intelligent Head on A Stupid Body."

—Headline in a foreign magazine.

And woman?

* * * *

There is, at least, one advantage in being a small organisation like, say, the All-India Liberal Federation. It enjoys an undoubted pictorial superiority in so far as all of it can be brought within the limits of a distinct and quite recognisable group photograph.

* * * *

A confrere objects that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is not in the picture.

But that, quite demonstrably, is the fault neither of the Liberal Federation nor of the photographer.

* * * *

By the way, the crisis in the Liberal Party is over. Thanks mainly, we think, to the efforts of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the 'amour propre' of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been saved and there is now no danger of these distinguished leaders being attacked by a 'crise des nerfs.'

* * * *

"Feelings in the House ran high," alleges a Press report of the proceedings in the Subjects Committee at Poona.

The "Elders" at least should issue a statement strongly repudiating such a libel on the very spirit of cautious, constitutional Liberalism.

* * * *

"Messrs. Asaf Ali, Bhulabhai Dessi, Jayakar and another lawyer of equal all-India fame are appearing for the Congress candidate....," says an Ajmer report.

Now, why have they made a secret of the fourth, unless it is Dr. Sapru?

* * * *

"Welcoming the resolution of the Karachi Congress, detailing the programme of housing schemes, free education, etc., the speaker (Mr. B. Shiva Rao) thought that drafting up of the programme was not so difficult as to translate it into action."

—Press report.

The inference, however, is not at all correct that Mr. B. Shiva Rao is about to join the Congress with a view to lending a helping hand.

* * * *

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey has unanimously decided to permit all Turkish men and women to vote in legislative elections at the age of 25.

India has neither a Grand National Assembly, nor—but what does it matter? We have got a Grand Moghal.

* * * *

According to a speaker at the Burma-Indian Conference the connection of Indians with Burma is age-long.

May be. But the connection of Britons with Burma has been sanctified by an eternal providence.

* * * *

"Is man a creature or creator of circumstances?" was the subject of debate in the Indian Women's University College.

The report omits to state what the ladies decided.

* * * *

"BHAI PARMANAND'S CAREER."

"Version of His Life in English."

—Headlines.

It must be a veritable political Odyssey.

* * * *

"Did you give the dog an airing as I told you?"

"Yes, mum."

"Where did you take him?"

"I hung im on the clothes line."

Japan's Protest Against Washington Treaty

Source Of Permanent Discontent

Japan Anxious To Promote Cause Of Peace

By Establishing Principle Of Non-Menace And Non-Aggression

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Japanese official statement declares that the Washington Treaty not only permits retention of offensive arms, but admits of disparity through the ratio system which is detrimental to the Japanese national prestige, and is bound to remain a source of permanent and profound discontent among the Japanese people.

Far from entertaining the slightest wish to enlarge armaments Japan is prepared to pursue her undiminished zeal in friendly negotiations with the other Powers in her endeavour to promote the cause of peace by establishing the principle of non-menace and non-aggression, through suppression, or drastic reduction, of offensive weapons.

When the other Powers appreciate the essential fairness of Japan's claims and consent to make sweeping reduction in their fighting strength on the lines she proposes an enduring peace will be established on a solid basis.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Basis Laid Down On Two Principles

ROME, Dec. 29.

Negotiations for a Franco-Italian agreement are rapidly developing. Both Sgr. Mussolini and the French Ambassador are understood to be optimistic with regard to its satisfactory conclusion in time to enable M. Laval to sign it on his visit to Rome, early in 1935.

The agreement, it is understood will be based, firstly, that Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary should agree to support Austrian independence with Italy, France and Britain, though there are some differences of opinion whether Rumania should be included or not, Italy arguing that Rumania is not a border State to Austria; secondly, that France should agree to give Italy certain territory in the French Somaliland bordering on Eritrea which Italy considers important from military and strategical point of view; thirdly, France should agree to let Italy share in use and working of Railway line from Djibuti to Addis-Ababa.—Reuter.

Hope Of Stabilising European Situation

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

Despatches from Paris reporting substantial progress towards a Franco-Italian agreement and the probability of an early visit to Rome by M. Laval have created an excellent impression in London. Special interest is taken in these negotiations, since British diplomacy as is well known, has for a considerable time past been directed at facilitating by all means in its power the achievement of such an agreement as one of the essential factors in the stabilisation of the European situation.

It will be recalled that on the occasion of Sir John Simon's meeting in Paris on December 22, with the French Ministers, M. Laval and M. Flandin the Franco-Italian negotiations were among the subjects discussed.—B. O. W.

All-India Veterinary Conference held in Bombay, Khan Bahadur Dhakmarwala presiding (centre). Dr. Laud, Chairman, Reception Committee is second from left.

GERMANY FOR PEACE

Goebbels And Von Neurath Issue New Year Messages

"UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS"

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

Germany's desire for peace is stressed in the New Year messages, issued by Dr. Goebbels and Baron von Neurath. "We have given the world sufficient proof of this desire", declares Dr Goebbels, who adds: "We are striving in 1935 to renounce everything calculated to create a crisis, either internally or in foreign affairs, so that the strength of Germany may be concentrated on the work of rebuilding the nation".

Baron von Neurath asserts the German foreign policy after reincorporation of the Saar in the Reich should aim at reaching an understanding between peoples of the world on which a lasting peace may be founded.—Reuter Special.

HARD JOB FOR TEXTILE WORKS

Ban On Free Consumption Of Raw Materials

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

The Cotton Control Board has forbidden textile works henceforth to consume more than 80 per cent. monthly of the average raw material requirements of the July-September period.

BAKU OIL-FIELDS OUTPUT

19 Million Tons In A Year

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.

Nineteen million tons of oil is the estimated output, for the year, of Azeoaidjan (Baku) oil-fields, representing an increase of four million tons, compared with that of 1933. The greatest yearly output of Baku oil-fields prior to the revolution was approximately ten million tons.

WORLD "JAMBOREE" OPENS

King's Message Of Gratification

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

The world "jamboree" of Boy Scouts was opened at Frankston, Australia, to-day, by Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, Governor-General, in the presence of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell and a large gathering. The Governor-General read to the assembled scouts the following message from the King:—

"I am watching with interest and pleasure the uninterrupted growth of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the Empire and I trust that the spirit of brotherhood and comradeship will make a real contribution to the welfare of the Empire and the peace and prosperity of the world."—B. O. W.

TURKEY & BRITISH SUBJECTS' CLAIMS

Distribution Of Final Payment Being Made

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

The Turkish Government have completed the punctual payment of the sum to liquidate pre-war private claims of British subjects and companies against the Ottoman Government.

The total was agreed in 1930 at £30,000 to be paid in five equal instalments beginning in December of that year. The distribution of the final payment is now being made.—B. O. W.

HOLLAND TO MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD

No Devaluation Of Guilder

(Special Cable)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.

The periodical rumour that Holland contemplating devaluation of the guilder brought a categorical denial from the Finance Minister, M. Oud, stating that no change whatever is contemplated in the monetary policy, and Holland intends to maintain the gold standard as firmly as ever.

New Br. Ambassador At Warsaw

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

Sir William Erskine, British Ambassador at Warsaw, who is retiring from diplomatic service, presented his letters of recall yesterday to the President of the Polish Republic on the completion of nearly 7 years as British representative in Poland.

The new British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard is expected to take up duties at Warsaw early next month.—B. O. W.

14 SHOT DEAD

Sequel To Kirov's Assassination

AUTHORS OF TERRORIST GROUP

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.

Kirov's assassinator, Nikolayeff, together with 13 others who were handed over to the Supreme military tribunal for trial, have been sentenced to death, and already shot and then property confiscated by the State.

It is officially stated the proceedings established that the accused were former members of Zinovieff anti-Stalin group, who formed a secret counter-revolutionary terrorist group at Leningrad, aiming at disorganising leadership of the Soviet Government.

The accused as members of this group were held to have organised and committed Kirov's murder on December 1.—Reuter.

ON PEACEFUL MISSION ONLY

C.-in-C. Of Saar On Object Of International Force

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Saar International force, General Brind, at an informal reception by the representatives of the British press at Saarbrucken yesterday stressed the peaceful mission of the force, and 'ts desire that its presence should incommode the local population as little as possible

He aimed at establishing cordial relations with the Saar authorities, and the civil population as well as between sections of the International force itself, and was most satisfied with the progress already achieved.

The general headquarters of the force were gratified by the successful arrangements the Governing Commission had made to accommodate the troops at short notice in the congested Saar area.—B. O. W.

ARMOURED CAR SQUADRON FOR SAAR

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

The armoured car squadron of the 12th Lancers mechanised some time ago will leave Salisbury Plain on Monday for the Saar. They will proceed to Saarbrucken from Calais by road. The British Saar contingent will then be completed. Their departure was delayed to allow the men to spend Christmas at home, after long service abroad.—B. O. W.

Increase Of 185,000 In Canada's Population

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

An increase in the population of Canada of 185,000 in the last year is estimated in the figures issued to-day by the Dominions Statistical Bureau. The total population is now 19,836,000.—B. O. W.

ORIGIN OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Mr. Shiva Rao's Interesting Address On Industrial Workers' Problems

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 29.

"I am repeating the statement which I ventured to make at the centenary celebrations of the British Trade Union Congress in England in September, a statement which evoked considerable comment in this country.

The statement was that, strange as it may seem at first sight, the best friend of the Indian worker right up to the war was the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. From the moment the first textile mill was established in Bombay right up to the war it was the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which has constantly knocking at the doors of the India Office.

To-day it was to represent that the Government of India should be compelled to give up the Customs revenue. The next day it would be a complaint that labour conditions in India should be brought to the level of Lancashire."

Thus declared Mr B. Shiva Rao, the Madras Labour leader, in the course of a highly interesting and a thought-provoking address on the problems of industrial workers in India in the Wheeler Senate Hall, Justice Dhavle presiding. There was a distinguished gathering on the occasion.

Mr. Shiva Rao referred to the origin of the Trade Union Movement and observed that taking all that had happened during last 16 or 17 years he could say that the change was striking and very great indeed. He said that the movement came into existence because of the coincidence of certain factors such as the rise in prices and failure of the wages in industrial areas to keep with that rise and the anxiety of leaders at that time, Dr. Besant and Mr. Tilak, to secure the support of the masses for their movement for Home Rule in India. Proceeding Mr. Shiva Rao pointed out the difficulties that had to be faced in organising a Labour Union or helping the workers in strike or lockout. He added:

"In places where the local police sub-inspector represents the might and majesty of the Government in all industrial disputes. To-day I have no hesitation in saying that, although the degree of co-operation may vary from province to province the police are always on the side of the employers".

The speaker met the plea that the position of Indian workers would be even more satisfactory under the new constitution because of the extended franchise and the larger representation given to labour by pointing out the likely difficulties created by the indirect elections to the Federal Legislature and the large representations therein of the Indian States and by the establishment of the Second Chambers in the provinces. He expressed grave fears as to the possibilities of sound Labour Legislation.

Welcoming the resolution of the Karachi Congress detailing the programme of housing schemes, free education, etc., the speaker thought that drafting up of the programme was not so difficult as to translate it in action. They would be up against formidable difficulties in readjusting the burden of taxation and solving the relationship between the employers and the employees.

Concluding the speaker remarked that Indian workers were not likely to tolerate their present condition for long and they were aware of the efficiency of the weapons of direct action which nationalists had used in the past against the foreign Government.

BURMA ALSO DISSATISFIED

"Reforms Inferior To Premier's Scheme Of January 12, 1932

REJECTION PLEA AT MANDALAY CONFERENCE

MANDALAY, Dec. 30.

In the course of his presidential address at the Upper Burma Anti-Separationists Conference, U Chit Hlaing, anti-Separationist leader, said that the proposed Constitution for separated Burma was inferior to the scheme outlined by the Premier on January 12, 1932. It was admitted even by the most moderate political parties that the constitution outlined in the report was unsatisfactory. The only course open to anti-Separationists, therefore, was to reject the constitution now being laid before Parliament.

U Chit Hlaing reiterated, in this connection, the resolutions that were passed by the all-Burma Anti-separation Convention in 1932. He advised moderates to refuse to accept the reforms, and added that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had wholly neglected to take into account the results of the last general election to the Burma Council.

Criticising the remark of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that Anti-separationist delegates preferred separation, U Chit Hlaing pointed out that the evidence and facts placed before the Committee by Dr. Ba Maw went against this contention.—A. P.

Fatal Fall From Precipice

BERCHTESGADEN, Dec. 29.

Walter Raechl, Geographer to the German Himalayan Expedition to Nanga Parbat, was killed in an accident in Bavaria, when he fell 150 feet down a precipice on the Watzmann Peak.—Reuter Special.

MOVE TO APPEASE SUBSCRIBERS

Philharmonic Orchestra's Move To Avert Civil Proceedings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

The Philharmonic Orchestra is endeavouring to appease its subscribers and avert civil proceedings which threaten to arise on the claims said to amount to 42,000 marks which a large group of concert-goers are making for the return of their subscriptions to the orchestra's current series of concerts. Subscribers declare that they paid to hear Furtwangler conduct and no one else.

Cross Of Honour For Army & Navy Flags

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

The Cross of Honour which Von Hindenburg had created shortly before he died for all Germans who served in the Great War will be served to the flags and standards of the old army and navy on 17th March at Herr Hitler's order.

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UNECONOMIC AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Mr. Bhulabhai's Plea For Rural Indebtedness Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 29.

"While the struggle for political freedom takes its own course, every contribution made by the economic scientist or chemical scientist, an organised banking system, co-operative effort or the creation of land mortgage banks or the association of private bankers under some form of organization reconciling their interests with those of the peasants, should be availed of to remove, or at all events to mitigate, the evils of the present appalling conditions of the peasantry of India," declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who is here on professional business, in the course of a noteworthy address at the Indian Economic Conference during the discussion on the Rural Indebtedness legislation in different provinces.

OBJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

In approaching the subject of Rural Indebtedness legislation the speaker emphasised that they should distinguish between curative and preventive as well as between political and economic aspects. Describing the objects of the earlier legislation for the relief of landed nobility or landed gentry as intended to preserve the class of vested interest who are, of are expected to be supporters of the present rule, the speaker emphasised that economic legislation should concern itself with truly rural indebtedness, namely, indebtedness of the ordinary peasant proprietor or tenant. Such legislation should take into account the causes of rural indebtedness which included, according to him, uneconomic holdings caused by the framgentation of the growing population, social and religious obligations involving an expenditure disproportionate to the income and nature of the bargain struck by money-lenders in rural areas and excessive land revenue which was sometimes the last straw on the camel's back. The speaker urged that it was not only possible, but desirable, that legislative measures should deal with each one of these causes.

In regard to money-lenders the speaker urged that it had got to be borne in mind that it would be well to find reconciling points between freezing credit and its excessive and unproductive use. In regard to land revenue the speaker was glad to notice that in some province at least the principle of leaving to the farmer sufficiency of subsistence was being adopted or enforced.

CURATIVE ASPECT.

Emphasising the curative aspect of the problem Mr. Desai thought that it should not be difficult to bring about reconciling points where fair certainty of payments spread over a number of years would induce many money-lenders to reduce their existing claims to half, if not less. He thought that it was not inconsistent to have land mortgage banks simultaneously with some restrictions on land alienation in favour of certified banks or certified private bankers for 'bona fide' purpose of repayment of existing debts.

Mr. Manoharlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab, who initiated discussion, urged that in the recent legislation to relieve rural indebtedness no substantial effort had been made to attack the causes of indebtedness, but that attention had been directed towards securing temporary palliatives. Restricted legislative measures in Councils had provided opportunities to rural majorities to endanger the very foundations of credit. It was forgotten he said, that the village money-lender was an essential part of village economy and while his position had been steadily deteriorating the gap created in rural credit has, by no means, been even partially filled up by co-operative credit and land mortgage banks.

EXAMPLE OF PUNJAB.

A feature of the legislation, particularly in the Punjab, had been to pitch the rate of interest at a standard where the lender would not find it possible to furnish loans. Legislation started with the avowed object of helping the poorer agriculturist would have uncontemplated effects of disturbing industrial credit. As economists they could not but recognise that, while borrowing and lending might be pernicious, no production was possible without an efficient credit system. Freeze credit and you destroy industry and impair agriculture.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji of Lucknow University urged that the entire question of peasant indebtedness was intimately interlaced with the social fabric and legal frame work and fundamental issues would have to be faced candidly now in order that debt liquidation might be successfully attempted. The speaker emphasised that land revenue assessment should not trench upon the peasant's standard of living and farming and urged that in permanently settled provinces where the number of undersized or uneconomic holdings was much greater amounting probably to more than half in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Exemption of such holdings from rent enhancement through tenancy legislation must be considered desirable.

Dr. Thomas of Madras stressed that legislation, however excellent, could not cure debts. What was needed, he said, was to increase the income of the ryot and to eradicate unproductive borrowing. Both unproductive money-lending and speculative lending were equally injurious and should be pulled down.

Other speakers included Dr. B. N. Kaul, Prof. Gurumuk Nihal Singh and Prof Gupta. The session, having concluded this afternoon, a batch of delegates is proceeding to Nalanda to see the excavations.

Congress Sympathy For State's Subjects

(Continued from page 1.)

translate them into action. He therefore hoped that all delegates will on thir return hope to apply themselves to constructive work and eradicate tyranny in any form and wherever found. Spekers after speakers objected to the resolutions praying to princes. He quite appreciated their sentiments and enthusiasm but then the the Congress for 30 years in its early days also had to carry on a similar policy of prayers and petitions. It was only since 1930 that Mahatmaji infused new spirit into the national life and we witnessed a marvellously rapid progress. The nation was once even afraid to utter the word of Swaraj but Mahatmaji called upon them to implement what Lokmanya started by throwing off the fear of jails and to be prepared for tremendous sacrifices.

IDENTICAL WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. Brelvi in conclusion referred to the dissatisfaction in certain sections about Congress attitude regarding states and quoted the Calcutta resolution to show that Congress could not be indifferent to the interests of states people as they were identical with those of British India. He earnestly assured state people that no freedom of British India was possible without the freedom of Indian India just as Indian India could not be liberated without liberating simultaneously British India. He once again heartily thanked the delegates for patiently listening to him and extending to him their co-operation during the deliberations.

"Bande Matram" terminated the session amidst cheers for the President.

The meeting of the executive committee soon after met at the Provincial Congress Committee premises to chalk out plans and programme for the next year.

CONGRESS AND STATE'S PEOPLE

Rajen Babu's Message Of Good Wishes

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, December 30.

When the proceedings were on a letter from Babu Rajendra Prasad was received and read to the Conference. It reads as follows:—

"Please accept my thanks for your kindly inviting me to the State People's Conference. I am sorry, it is not possible for me to attend the function which I doubt not, will prove successful under the able guidance of Mr. S. A. Brelvi. May I take this opportunity of conveyng to you and the Conference my greetings and good wishes for its success? A man like me who has had no contact with any Indian State and whose very limited knowledge about it, is derived from the information conveyed by others may not be in a position to realise—visualize fully, the gravity and implications of the problems confronting you, but he too may assure you of his keenest interest and deepest sympathy. I feel that your problems are no other than those of British Indians and have to be solved by the people themselves. The Congress which is predominently an organisation of Indians living in British India has undoubtedly to study the problems of Indian India and to make their solution its own work and duty no less than it does in the case of problems of British India."

"I know that there is a certain amount of misunderstanding and perhaps dissatisfaction in certain quarters regarding the Congress attitude towards States' problems; but I can give you this assurance that whatever the differences of opinion, they are in the method of approach of the problems. None exists so far as the object is concerned and after all, the innumerable unbreakable social and other ties that bind us all can have but one effect, that is, a unity of aim and purpose in achieving freedom—political, social and economic for all the inhabitants of this vast country whether they live under British rule or Indian rule and in achieving this common object and fulfilling this common purpose, we have to depend upon and lend a helping hand to each other."

"I doubt not that such will be the course of events. I hope and pray that your Conference may help you forward to the destined goal."

INDO-BURMAN TRADE

(Continued from Page 6)

gulate their mutual commercial relations and though the existing Governments in the two countries will be the negotiating parties to begin with, the idea is that when they have been set up, the new Governments should themselves tackle the question and either confirm the existing agreement or modify it as they choose. Its leading principles, however, have been stated in the Report to be two in the main. The existing condition of free trade between the two countries may be changed with the imposition of moderate tariffs by each against the other; and secondly Burma should be allowed to reduce her imports duties on goods from other countries than India. A proviso is also added that India should continue to give the British companies in Burma the same treatment as she gives to those in her borders.

The Secret

This, as well as the condition referring to Burma's capacity to reduce tariffs on goods from certain countries other than India, brings out, at long last, one principal reason for the scarcely soncealed diplomatic activity of Britain during the last five or six years to separate Burma from India. The force of India's growing economic nationalism was strong enough to raise tariff walls even against British imports into her. And Britain, thus deprived of an important outlet for her manufactures, naturally desired to get back as large a slice of her market as possible for her own self. Accordingly Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma and as patriotic a Briton as ever was born, discovered one fine morning that in her heart of hearts, Burma was in favour of separating from India. He promptly announced his great discovery to an astonished world and irrespective of time and place, set about, with characteristic energy, preaching his political gospel to all and sundry. Now finally his arduous labours have been duly recognised by the J. P. Committee, which has separated Burma from India in its Report and granted her ample powers of reducing tariffs on British goods. Sir Charles will thus rest in peace in his retirement, fully and proudly conscious that he has opened the gates of Burma quite wide for the life-giving inflow of British manufactures into her.

Concern For Britain

The proviso continuing after separation to British companies at present operating in Burma all the privileges that they now enjoy in India is of particular interest to this country. What exactly is meant by this is difficult to comprehend. It can mean that India will not be allowed to raise import duties on Burman petrol for instance; or that she will be obliged to give to British companies established in Burma the same subsidies that she may decide to give to Indian and other companies in her own borders. The language used in the Report in this connection is very ambiguous and can easily stand the most hostile interpretation to Indian interests. It is noteworthy at this juncture as clearly indicating the angle of vision of the authors of the Report that they make no reference to the disadvantages that might be caused to Indian companies now working in Burma after separation has been effected; their concern was for British companies only. As against this contention it may indeed be argued that it is for India to consider whether she should undertake any measures that would injure the interests of her nationals abroad. This may readily be admitted; but its corollary does not constitute a very flattering compliment to the impartiality claimed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Maligning Indians

It is to be deeply regretted that the reference to Indians in Burma in para 473 is not better worded. Indian moneylenders are therein accused of being unscrupulous and Indian labourers of under-bidding. Where was the need for the Report to go out of the way and make these charges? On its own admission, there is close analogy between the position of Indian traders in Burma and British traders in India. Has the Report any reference to the methods adopted for instance by British shipping interests to combat and put down India's infant shipping concerns? Blind patriotism, panicky imperialism alone can see any scruple in such methods while actions of British traders in India are clean overlooked, conduct only simtlar and no more on the part of Indians in Burma is characterised in the most extravagant language. Money-lenders are liked no where in the world and it is perhaps true that the Indian variety in Burma is disliked by the local population. But they have built up their business in Burma as much by competition as the British claim to have done theirs in India. Certainly the needs of the situation would have been satisfied if it had been specifically pointed out to Burma that her autonomy comprehended the full right to regulate money-lending within her borders. But such action would probably have led her to make a claim to restrict the activities of British traders also. In any case, there is no need now to go further into the regions of the probable. The proposed trade convention between India and Burma can certainly go into the question of Indian immigration into that country. But in the meanwhile, it may be frankly pointed out that though the attitude of impartiality claimed by the authors of the J.P.C. Report may have some justification where British self-interest is not engaged, it dissolves into nothingness the moment such interest makes its appearance on the horizon. Smooth words are but a thin disguise after all.

AMERICAN YOUTH'S FEAT

Breaks 100-Yard Back-stroke Swimming Record

(Special Cable)

NEWARK, Dec. 29.

A 17-year old American, Van de Weghe, broke the 100-yard back-stroke swimming record with the time of one minute and four-fifths of a second.

EDUCATION OF CATHOLICS

Poona Congress Decisions

POONA, Dec. 30.

At to-day's session of the All-India Catholic Congress, delegates from the Travancore and Cochin States, referred to a grievance in respect of the law, which requires the previous sanction of the State Governments before the new churches are built or burial grounds laid out as it was worked out in Travancore.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, M.L.A., thought that as the new Federal Assembly under the reforms scheme would exercise control over the Federated British and Indian India, the matter could be investigated by that body.

However, on the suggestion of Father Stefanatte (Secunderabad) it was decided to postpone the consideration of this resolution to another conference taking place immediately after the present one.

Educational disabilities were then discussed. The consolidation of managements and concentration of elementary schools proposed under the Madras "Champion Scheme" would, the Congress considered, operate adversely against the progress of Catholic educational work and wide propaganda was suggested to acquaint the Local Governments of the Catholic view-point.

Another resolution asked for the removal of certain "restrictions" placed on the imparting of religious instruction to Catholic pupils attending aided or public schools in Cochin State.

All the resolutions on communal disabilities were withdrawn at the suggestion of the Rev. Fr. J. Lander, S.J. and the Congress closed with an address by His Grace the Archbishop of Poona on the "Power of Unity."—A.P.

NOVEL WAY OF COLLECTING RATES

Paint Mayor And Pay Arrears

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.

The Municipality of Szekszard has found a new way of collecting rates. An impoverished artist was heavily in arrears and is still without cash. So the Council ordered him to paint the Mayor and leading members of the Council, with the materials to be supplied by the rate-payers, whose views in this matter are not worth publishing.

Duke Of Gloucester's Toe Healed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 30.

The Duke of Gloucester's toe has healed. He is riding to-day in preparation to ride in the Ladies Bracelet Race on the New Year's Day.

POONA LEAD TO LIBERALS

(Continued from page)

interests under the cloak of reciprocity when they were against Ininterests under the cloak of reciprocity when they were against Indian interests. He observed: "We ask only for such things as are enjoyed by the Dominions of Australia, Canada and South Africa. Britishers would not have dared do this anywhere else. There is a limit to exploitation. I am a firm believer in the British connection and I am bold in saying it."

Concluding he exhorted them in Tilak's famous words, to "get what you can fight for more."

Mr. B. B. Roy further supported the resolution. The session adjourned for lunch at 3 p.m.

BACKED BY BRITISH BAYONETS.

Mr. P. N. Sapru referred to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement that if this Constitution was not adopted he saw no chance of reforms for a long time. Speaking for himself, he would be glad if that happened, as the scheme constituted no advance. On the contrary, it was retrograde. It represented an Indianised Government backed by British bayonets. The Provincial autonomy adumbrated was a mere change in Government, not any advance. It was a Constitution which could only lead to an oligarchical dictatorship which India did not want. He could not conceive of responsible Government with indirect election. The new Constitution would settle nothing, and the struggle for India's freedom would go on.

Mr. Sushilabai Deshpande (Bombay) supporting the resolution pleaded for equal franchise for men and women and asked why women should be inferior to men in matters like these. She, on behalf of the women of India, pleaded for the legislation necessary to change the Hindu Law of property, and said that with the intelligent co-operation of women alone would India quickly achieve her swaraj.

INDIA PENALISED.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, supporting the resolution, said that the first stage in the constitutional making of India commenced with the Simon Commission without Indians, and from that stage we had passed through three Round Table Conferences and finally the Joint Parliamentary Committee. We must acknowledge our sad disappointment at the report. Not only that, a wrangle was going on in England between politicians and statesmen, and party welfare, "India is now completely out of the picture and Indians are victims of the wrangle of selfish and sometimes malicious Britishers. They get advice from Lancashire and British diehards, but have neglected Indian opinion as typified by the Joint memorandum, signed first by H. H. the Aga Khan." To base the Constitution on the position that the country was not united, and put in provisions irksome and against India's aspirations, and attribute them to want of unity in India was not fair. He asked who were these men who said that the future Constitution would be used for unfair purposes? "They are few in number and undue importance is given to their words and deeds.

For the sins of a few, the whole of India is penalised. Is it fair that the viewpoint of a section of Indians should be the basis for making entire India suffer? There are numbers of Britishers in England who place before the public of England arguments against India. There is great need for educating the people of England, and we have suffered enough by not educating them. We must—and it is our duty to do so—proclaim it to bodily as we can, that this constitution is completely unacceptable. Whether Britain means it or not, all we can do to-day is to show that the Constitution, if it is forced on us, will be imposed upon us against the wishes of every single Indian.

The goal of our party is the Dominion Status that is enjoyed by the British Dominions to-day, plus the Statute of Westminster, but not a word is said about Dominion Status in the entire report. It is a deliberate attempt at breach of faith, and it may become accomplished in a year.

BREACH OF FAITH.

Britishers brought to India a high sense of duty and the best of their ability, and as between Indian and Indian, governed India with justice and equity. We now find a solemn promise made by Britain, unceremoniously set aside. If England will honour her pledge the sooner the better—and say that she will give Dominion Status within a period of years, then the connection between India and England will last for ever, bound by a silken thread. If England does not do so, she will be forced to severe her connection with India sooner than she expects."—A. P.

Chintamani Says, Take It Back

Sir Govind Pradhan, ex-Finance Minister, Bombay, who admitted having been admitted to Liberal fold only this morning said that the White Paper was an ugly child. But the J. P. C. Report was uglier stil.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, ex-Advocate-General and Law Member of Madras said that the new Constitution was not acceptable at all under any circumstances.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported the motion on behalf of the working masses in the country. Self-Government proposed to be given in this connection was not acceptable to al., because it was entirely inadequate and un-democratic. He said:—

Mr. Magheram, appealed to Englishmen to bear in mind the fates that met Roman and Turkish Empires. We must fight terrorism in India and re-actionaries in England equally.

Professor Kelkar complained of the position given to States' in the Scheme.

INDIA UNDER BONDAGE.

Dr. Paranjpye, ex-Member of the India Council said that India was split into many parts by the communal electorates and he would not die a peaceful death, till he has seen them disappear. Weightage to Princes was another dodge, to keep India under bondage. The proposals were worse than present situation as they would do further progress more difficult than what is now.

After Pundit Hari Dutt Sharma (Lahore), Professor Altekar, J. N. Basu and Mr. Ramaswami Siva had spoken, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani rose to speak amidst loud acclamation.

LIMP AND LAME FEDERATION.

Mr. Chintamani began by saying that the J.P.C. Report fully amplified the words that "Commercial Bull Kills Noble Sentiments". We want ordered progress as also to avert catastrophic changes. Dominion Status is what Mahatma Gandhi said the substance of independence. Those of the Englishmen, who have the amazing inability to understand the meaning of Dominion Status seould cast a look at the Statute of Westminster, passed by their own Parliament.

The Constitutional Governor-General of India under the new Constitution would be the greatest despot with powers unlimited and subordinate to the Secretary of State.

An All-India Federation we welcome, provided it is reasonable, substantial and definite. A limp and lame Federation to be given at an undefined time and after fulfilling so many difficult conditions, I decline the invitation without thanks and without regret.

The proposed Provincial Autonomy, too, is retrogressive and, therefore, unsatisfactory.

The speaker repudiated the claim that the Report embodied the maximum agreed upon by the representatives of the two countries. It was not so. Britishers do what they want. The proposals are insulting and dishonourable, unworthy of England to offer and unworthy of India to accept. My answer will be in the words of Lansbury:—

"We do not want them. Take them back." (Applause).

The resolution, after complete eight hours' discussion, was at this time put to the House and was declared carried unanimously without a dissenting vote amidst loud acclamation.

The election of the Council of Federation and Secretaries was next sanctioned.

On the motion proposed by Rao Bahadur Mundle and supported by Mr. Dravid of Nagpur, the invitation for the next session of the Federation was accepted.

Expressing gratitude for the vote of thanks to the President of the Conference, Pandit Kunzru in his concluding remarks said:

"The Constitutional Proposals instead of taking us nearer to our goal put more obstacles in our way to achieve it. The holders of power seem reluctant to reconcile with India's future. The days of dictation have gone! The J.P.C. Report, in every page and paragraph, exemplifies Diehard influence and power of Lancashire and city of London. The new scheme instead of taking us any further, actually puts us back.

"The effect of indirect elections will be that the future Assembly Members may largely be the nominees of Government in power. Beware of the traps that have been laid down for you. Responsibility is not cowardice. Feeble though our hands may be, they can never be raised to ruin our own future, but they will always rise in defence of this country. I am not pessimistic. I am sure, time will not be long when we will all combine to force our demands upon the Government, however unwilling it may be."

The National Anthem sung, brought the session to a close.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO SEE VICEROY?

Delhi Will Be Scene Of Momentous Political Conferences

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—

Apart from the impending session of the new Legislative Assembly, in which Congressmen predominate in large numbers, New Delhi promises in the immediate future to be the centre of political interest of paramount importance in more respect than one. Practically all Congress leaders, not excluding Gandhiji, are expected to camp at the capital of India at least a week before the Assembly meets.

Nothing is more likely than that political conversations of a far-reaching character will take place not only between different schools of politics, but also between representative political leaders and the Government. Without going so far as to indulge in an assertion, I am on safe ground when I say that an interview between the Viceroy and Gandhiji, probably preceded by one between His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Gandhiji is quite on the cards. If I refer to this with a certain degree of caution, it is because it is always possible that entries on cards are scratched for one reason or other—reasons into which it is not always easy to probe. Yet, I am assured by political prophets, that in making the prophecy I shall be backing what in sporting parlance is known as a "sure thing."

QUESTION OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

A conference between Mr. Jinnah and Congress leaders has now come to be looked upon as one of the first political events in Delhi within the next few weeks. I have reason to believe certain that Dr. M.A. Ansari and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad will have a preliminary interview with Mr. Jinnah before this reported conference actually takes place. The presidentship of the Assembly will be one of the first subjects to be decded upon by this conference, whose nominee will have the entire backing of Congress, Indepen dent, Musalman and probably, Nationalist benches. Whether Government will go so far as to put forward a nominee of their own with the help of European and nominated blocs and a section of Muslim benches will depend on the results of this conference.

J.P.C. REPORT.

If an agreement on the question of presidentship is reached, it is safe enough to assume that on the question of Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, an agreed resolution vindicating the ppsular view will be attempted to be piloted through the Assembly at the earliest possible moment after the Assembly meets. If as some Congress leaders hope, an agreement is reached between the Congress group and the Jinnah bloc, an agreed resolution will have the backing of a distinct majority as Congress-cum-Muslim bloc with a few independents should number a little more than half the strength of the House.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Benares decisions of the Nationalist Party involve a consideration of the whole problem in the light of their resolve to hold another meeting now in Delhi for doing propaganda against the Communal Award. There is no reason to suppose, however, that except when the Communal Award is trotted before the Assembly as a definite proposition by itself, Nationalists are even likely to put forward or claim a position different from, or independent of Congress benches.

'No Utopia But More Amenities'

"We Will Strive To Advance Municipal Socialism" Says Mr. M. R. Masani

"I do not think that there could be any difference between a Congressman and a Congress Socialist. Both of them belong to the mother organisation the Indian National Congress. No organisation could exist without a left wing and the Congress Socialists form the left wing of the Congress. As long as they are Congressmen, I cannot see how they could be differentiated. It is deplorable that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have decided not to contest the Municipal elections officially. I appeal to you to support the Congress Socialist candidates from this ward."

The above statement was made by the veteran Congressman Mr. Jinabhai Joshi in the course of his speech on Sunday night at a meeting held at Parel to support Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra, the Congress Socialists, who are seeking election to the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Joshi who was in the chair, in the course of his speech said that the Congress Socialists were to-day seeking election to the Municipal Corporation with a view to bring about several reforms. Till now capitalists and landlords were being sent to the Municipal body, because of their wealth but now Congressmen and Socialists had decided to enter the Corporation. Those who had been the sitting members were not inspired with any sense of patriotism while seeking election. They went there to enhance their own personal honour and prestige and forgot the electors as soon as they entered the Corporation and also forgot the pledges they had given to the electorate.

PROVED MEN

Continuing he said that three Congressmen were seeking election from the F. Ward and they were Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, J. C. Maitra and S. B. Mahadeshwar. These were men who had proved their mettle. They were tried workers and the speaker hoped that the voters of the F. Ward would solidly vote for the above three Congress candidates.

Mr. Bhuskhute in the course of his speech said that the Congress had worked during the last 50 years for the freedom of India and its masses, and the above three candidates were trying to get into the Corporation as representatives of the Congress. All these years the Corporation was filled with J.P.s; Rao Bahadhurs and Khan Bahadhurs who did not care for the welfare of the electorates but the Congress Socialists who had a party programme were trying to get in with a view to fight the vested interests on behalf of the workers and the masses.

ADULT FRANCHISE

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas referred to the Party's Municipal Programme and said that the Party members were pledged to fight for adult franchise, if they were returned to the Corporation. Till now only those who pay a rent of rupees ten are allowed to vote while there were several thousand tenants, who lived in chawls paying less than ten rupees and going without the right of voting. The Socialists were pledged to get the present Franchise changed into one of adult franchise. The Party was also pledged to get Free compulsory education for the children of the city. The speaker also referred to the several facilities that could be secured, which did not exist at present. For example the water supply, milk supply, Socialisation of the Tramways and Telephone. Medical relief was one of the most essential things, in an area like Parel, where the workers lived. But there was only a single hospital, which was not sufficient. The speaker was of the view that at least there should be one big hospital in each ward of the city.

NOT HEAVEN ON EARTH

Mr. J. C Maitra in the course of his speech said that the Socialists did not and would not promise a heaven on earth. It would be foolish to give such promises. Every one of the items in the municipal programme of the Party was possible to get and that is why it had found a place in the programme. The speaker was sure that the work of the Socialists in the Corporation would prove that they meant what they said and at the next elections there would be a clamour for Congress Socialists to stand and capture all the seats in the Corporation.

Mr. Phatak said that out of the twenty candidates that were standing for election from "F" Ward the voters were called upon to select eight.

The Socialists were the first in the histry of India to fight the municipal elections on a Party Programme. Their programme was not only for the Bombay Corporation but they had a programme for the whole of the country.

Mr. M. R. Masani in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman said that it was a happy sight to see that a veteran Congressman of the type of Mr. Joshi presiding at a Socialist meeting and supporting Socialist candidates.

NO UTOPIA

The speaker referred to the criticism of the party programme by two newspapers, one the "Evening News of India" which said that politics should not be mixed up with civic affairs and the "Jame Jamshed," which had written a lengthy article criticising the Party's programme and calling it an Utopia. He said that the latter paper had sarcastically stated that the seven Socialist candidates were trying to bring heaven on earth. The Socialists never said that they would bring haven on earth.

What the Socialists wanted to do in the Corporation was being done in every city in the West—in England, in Europe and America. The speaker was sure that the voters of Bombay would whole-heartedly support the Socialist candidates.

After Mr. Jinabhai Joshi's closing remarks, the meeting came to a close.

... Is Above Party Considerations

... Stands As ... Of All ...rica

...uccess In ...l Elections ...ned

...losely the sores upon the body politic.

THE FAMOUS WAR-CRY.

"Support the President" was in the end the war-cry of all Democrats and most Republicans. Through Republicans did mourn charges of governmental extravagance and waste, of corrupt use of relief funds, of dictatorship and mismanagement, these charges rang hollow, and no less in the ears of the Republican candidates than in those of the voters. Too many Republicans bestowed an accolade upon the New Deal or the G.O.P.'s hostility to be regarded as anything but a sham. How can this paradox be explained?

The most obvious explanation would be that the New Deal is above party. And there is some truth in that. President Roosevelt has been rather successful in running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. He has appealed to all groups for support, granted boons first to this one and then to that; he has taken a stand as a President of all the people. Now it well may be that eventually such a policy is doomed to disaster, that in trying to bring about national recovery and justice for all, recovery will be lost and justice as in the past administered for the few. But in any event that is a matter for the future; the voters were and are concerned with the present in which Mr. Roosevelt appears their hero if not their only bet.

...en before the voters had an opportunity to register this opinion at the polls, they had made it clear to opponents of the New Deal. Republican campaigners ...ly discovered that criticism of what had been done by Washington awoke nothing but the loudest applause. A shift in tactics then became noticeable. There was less talk of the New Deal, except to praise the President for his courage and leadership; there was more attention to local issues and those features of the New Deal which it was safe to attack in particular quarters.

...AT DEMOCRATS & REPUBLICANS DID.

...t there are other explanations. Democrats sought to capitalise the popularity of the President. There is no need to labor the point. The Republicans, on the other hand, disorganized, bereft of true leadership, had nothing to offer in place of the New Deal except the New Era, which had been so long discredited. Unable to present a constructive programme, they could do little except criticize what is being done. Such a policy in a day when action is both demanded and expected does not garner many votes.

...Republicans had some very real handicaps. Whether or not the stupendous sums which have been poured over the land in the form of unemployment relief, bonus payments and public works expenditures have been used for political purposes matters little; the point does matter is that all who have enjoyed the fruits of these unavoidable measures of relief are grateful to the administration which made them possible. After all, one does not shoot Santa Claus at election or any other time. However much the Republicans might squirm, they could not escape the fact that the Roosevelt administration had been a step toward a suffering people, while the Hoover administration will be remembered for its parsimony.

...New Deal has raised a huge bureaucracy—much to the chagrin as we have been told, of Postmaster General, Farley. Never before has so much patronage been at the disposal of a national party in power, and that it has been a Democratic advantage is more than probable. The result is that a party so strongly organized in this election that even the mighty G. O. P. would have feared, the Democracy a heavy-weight opponent.

...In recent months there have been assertions that Roosevelt's popularity was on the wane. After the elections, the pertinent query is, "Maybe so, but how much?" Not many men in the whole American history have been privileged to enjoy the public mandate that now belongs to Mr. Roosevelt. Some reservations, however, are in order.

When it came to voting for or against the President and all that he seems to present in the way of social justice, the majority of Americans could not withhold their approval. Even if a man or woman did not like the New Deal, what was to be gained by voting for Republicans? A mark in the Republican column seemed almost like a vote thrown away. Thus in many instances votes must have been given to the Democrats in order to express confidence in the President and to signify that no return to the Twenties was desired. Democrats might therefore do well to ponder the full implications of their great good fortune at the polls.

VOTERS' GROWING INDEPENDENCE.

The growing independence of voters evidenced by their desertion of the G. O. P. should in itself disturb the Democratic managers. On another occasion the desertion might be in an opposite direction. Moreover, the breakdown of party lines so dramatically emphasized time and again during the course of the campaign points to an impending political realignment.

It is difficult to recall any time when the distinction between parties was less clear than it was in these recent elections. In Massachusetts, for example, a former Republican Governor appealed to the present Democratic incumbent to join forces in order to elect a Democratic Senator and a Republican Governor. Local issues were involved, of course, but that such a proposal should be made at all disclosed the existence of a situation above party. On the other side of the continent the Republican Government of California in an effort to snuff out Upton Sinclair and the EPIC movement had insisted that he was "heartily in accord with President Roosevelt's recovery policies!" Here the administration was being regarded as "safe," at least when compared with the Sinclair programme which spread such terror thoughout California.

New York Republicans showed their contempt for party regularity when they nominated Robert Moses for Governor, a man with a liberal reputation who had previously been considered more of a Democrat than a Republican. In Pennsylvania the Republican ticket had the support of Governor Pinchot, who, though nominally a Republican, is also an enthusiastic New Dealer. And yet the Republican candidate for Senator, David A. Reed, hated both the New Deal and Governor Pinchot. In New Mexico we had the final irony: Mark Hanna's daughter supported the Democratic candidate for Senator!

LEFTWARD SWING.

Much has been said about a left-ward swing in America, but the elections give no certain answer. If the Roosevelt policies are to be classed as radical, then the country has moved a long way in a couple of years. But if they are called conservative the outcome of the election does not necessarily imply that a radical mood is not seeping through the United States. Just as between Republican and Democrat, so between conservative and radical, the voter had little choice; he disregarded labels and plumped for the side that at the moment promised the most.

The majority of the people are probably confused; their attitude is described in a letter recently received from a Southerner who said of the farmers in his region: "Nowhere do they know what they want—they are only beginning to decide what they do 'not' want." But this same correspondent declared: "After hearing the people talk at the crossroads, I can find no mystery about the Summer elections—Sinclair, Bilbo, Long and Maine." Thus it may be that for want of a better way to express resentment voters lined up with the New Deal and that where there was an opportunity to manifest more directly their disgust with the old order they did so. Certainly in some States—in particular Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico and California—they rallied about the standards of men who were further left than Roosevelt and his Democratic legions.

In Wisconsin the newly formed Progressive party—a party more left than liberal—swept to victory, returning Robert M. La Follette Jr. to the Senate and electing his brother Philip to the Governorship of the State. The party also won seven seats in the lower house of Congress as well as numerous State offices. Senator La Follette, to be sure, had Democratic support during the campaign, but not so his younger brother nor the rest of the Progressive ticket.

ACCEPTANCE OF RADICAL PRINCIPLES.

Among many political wiseacres the outcome in Wisconsin caused surprise: among conservatives it struck dismay, for it pointed very definitely to an acceptance of radical principles by the voters. The results were the more disconcerting since the campaign had been fought on national rather than local issues. Was the Wisconsin election a straw in the wind? What was the meaning of this success for a left-wing party organized a scant six months ago? Did it portend, as its founders have asserted, the rise of a national party radical in purpose?

These questions take on added importance when the Progressive success in Wisconsin is ranged alongside the Farmer-Labour sweep in neighbouring Minnesota. The Farmer-Labour party, more radical than the Progressive, has openly declared that capitalism is outworn and has demanded the creation of a new order. But a radical State platform did not scare Minnesota voters. They re-elected their Farmer-Labour Governor, Floyd B. Olson, by a tremendous majority and sent Henrik Shipstead back to the Senate for his third term.

In these two great Middle Western States there were definite swings to the left of the New Deal. New Mexico also, by re-electing Senator Bronson Cutting, despite administration opposition, indicated a receptiveness to left-wing appeals. Finally, in California there is abundant evidence of a strong undercurrent of popular dissatisfaction.

If Upton Sinclair with a semi-radical programme could poll nearly 800,000 votes, and this in the face of unparalleled opposition, conservatives have reason to fear that in California they have but scotched radicalism, not killed it. Even in an ordinary campaign Sinclair would have had trouble; a lifetime of writing had left too much behind that could rise up to plague him. But this was no ordinary campaign. Had Sinclair been the devil himself he would not have been resisted any more relentlessly. Mark Hanna's methods of political attack were adapted and refined for modern usage. In the effort to knock out Sinclair there was little regard for the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Misrepresentation, desertion by the Roosevelt administration and his own indiscretions cost Sinclair the Governorship; yet in the face of all this, his 800,000 votes were most impressive. For conservatives there are still clouds over sunny California.

In most States there was little of interest. Some candidates were more liberal than others; a few until the bitter end remained outspoken in their denunciation of the New Deal. Local sentiments and local issues played their part in the success or failure of contestants. Governor Ritchie's defeat in Maryland, for example, had more local than national significance, eben as did Republican success in New Jersey.

Though the election results seem to uphold the administration, it is a fact that the Seventy-fourth Congress, as the Seventy-third, will contain Senators and Representatives who are Democrats and not New Dealers, even as it will contain Republicans who will vote with, rather than against, the administration. Moreover Democratic Senators like Rush D. Holt of West Virginia and Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington are admittedly left of the New Deal. In short, party tags will mean less than ever. Perhaps such a situation would be without significance were it not for other trends which the election disclosed. Even in the midst of the campaign, as we have seen, party lines were broken. Moreover, the radical sentiment of some of the voters cannot be passed over as a temporary phenomenon. With all these things in mind there is reason for believing that a realignment of parties is in sight.

A BAD PROPHECY.

That prophecy has been made many times and just as often proved to be false. Yet with the continuing crisis and the unmistakable need for meeting it, possibly with heroic measures, the old parties have been put on the rack. The Democrats, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt, have wriggled out of this uncomfortable position and offered their solution for the nation's problems. But the Republicans have yet to find an escape.

Meanwhile, as this recent election showed, there is a growing demand for strong medicine. The Republicans, with their traditions of conservatism, seem unlikely to be the party to administer it. The Democrats may take on the responsibility, moving further to the left, even if it disrupts the old-time Democracy. But if they adhere to their New Deal as already outlined, then the Middle West may be the birth of a new party, radical in philosophy and programme, which will attract the many dissidents scattered across the United States. It is that possibility which certain aspects of all elections point, which must appeal to both Democrats and Republicans awake nights. And it is possibility which is the real significance of the elections.

DOES PLURILINGUALISM LEAD TO CONFUSED THINKING

Educationists Discuss Problem At Budapest Congress

An impression exists in some minds that a man who can speak many languages is unlikely to be able to think clearly in any of them. Some support was given to this idea, says "The Times" at a congress held recently at Budapest when one of the speakers, Mme Bore-Maisonny, of Paris, described three cases of "retarded" "speech" which seemed to have their origin in faulty education. In one of these cases she attributed the disability to a too early use of several languages. Another speaker, Dr. Pichon, expressed the view according to the "Lancet" that, "plurilingualism" carried a risk "of psychological disturbances and impaired "the faculty for verbal expression." He held that until a child had reached the age of nine years he or she should be acquainted with one language only after that when the habit of clear thinking in the mother tongue had been established, other languages might safely be learned. These views were not however, accepted without criticism by the congress. Professor Nager, for example, said that children who were bilingual from infancy to adult suffered no harm from that circumstance. The subject is evidently important at a moment when the need of a wider study of languages is being urged. Children learn very easily: but if such knowledge must be paid for in confused thinking or even in thinking which lacks the clearest possible definition, it will be bought at too high, even a ruinous, price. Even language in an approach to knowledge: it does not follow that all roads lead to the same goal. Indeed the necessarily relative character of knowledge is not the least among its virtues. It is true, probably, that there is Frenchman's knowledge, German's knowledge, American's knowledge, and Englishman's knowledge. One may mingle these at discretion no doubt; but are young children likely to possess the experience necessary to the making of a satisfactory blend?

THE FUTILITY OF WAR

(Continued from page 11.)

conscious ... es of senseless animosity, v... brag, mean injustices ... dragged into the light? By ... means can it be revealed ... that the nobler and more ... cious motives, the infinite s... rifice which war can evoke. I... act being poured out to ends ... are ultimately evil?

Only by ... it clear that the results ... evil; do not achieve thos... s for which, when we ... sciously take stock of ... ur purposes, we organ... our society and build ou... tes. Those purposes must ... the foundation economic. T... meals a day do not make th... od life, but there can be no go... ife without them. It may be t... at we use reason mainly for r... ng what our unconscious pr... s us to do, appear reasona... Which means that we feel ... the need of being reason... To show the fallacy of th... uments a man uses to justi... s conduct will, to the degree t... ich the demonstration is ... tive, ultimately modify cond... render the unconscious mo... onscious.

Whether ... at process or others, the m... es which explain war, more p... y the motives which oppose ... political change is to be abolished, can ... ubtedly be altered. Those ... s who knew the mood, the att... towards war, of the pre-W... neration, would, in 1910, have ... ded as merely comic the pro... that in ten years an A... can President would be prop... a World League to Europe... at great Conservative leade... Britain would be its tireless ... persistent advocates; that ... nbishops and Bishops would ... ort them, or that "Pacifists" ... in 1910 were just a stock jes... the music-hall comedian, shar... honours with the mother-in-... the landlady and the ancien... ater, would in 1934 be worked ... eath addressing audiences t... un to thousands, audience... plainly anxious, so deeply ...

The Public M... moves. But does it move e... and quickly enough, in the ... with catastrophe?

"Crazy Things That Are Happening In Britain To-day"

Man Paid £800 For Not Growing Hops: Railways Paid For Not Carrying Pigs: Farmers Paid For Not Growing Potatoes: Coal Mines Paid For Not Producing Coal

Here are four examples of the crazy things that are happening in Britain to-day under the queer kind of State Socialism with which we are being shackled, (writes the "Sunday Express").

A man recently bought two hop kilns and some land in the hop-growing country of Kent. He had no intention of growing hops, but altered the kilns into a house, and used the land as a hen farm.

A few weeks ago he was surprised to receive a letter offering him £130 for his hop quota—the licence which allows him to sell a certain quantity of hops under the Hop Producing scheme. He took no notice, thinking it was a joke.

Then came another letter, raising the offer to £300. This time he consulted his lawyer, who suggested that he should wait.

Further offers were made, and now he has sold his hop quota for £800.

For not producing hops, under the Hop Producing Scheme, he therefore gets £800.

A PIG DEAL.

Under the 1935 pig consignments, which begin on New Year's Day—and which have been fixed in connection with the Pigs Marketing scheme—the railway companies are to be entitled to 2s. 1d. for each pig transported from the farm to the curing factory.

If the producer carts the pig to the railway station himself, he will be able to keep 6d. of that.

If he carts it all the way to the factory he will be able to keep a further 1s. 2d.

But 1s. 2d. plus 6d. is 1s. 8d., and the difference between that and the 2s. 1d. is 5d.

This 5d. the railway companies will keep—not for carrying the pigs, but for not carrying the pigs.

But that is not the worst.

One big pig and bacon concern in the north engages a slaughterer to kill the pigs before they go to its factory. It does all the carting itself, from the farm to the slaughterhouse and then to the factory.

But whereas, if it carted the pigs all the way in the live state it would get the 1s. 8d. rebate mentioned above, because it carts them part of the way in carcase form it gets no rebate at all.

But the railway company still gets its full 2s. 1d. per pig—for not carrying the pigs.

POTATO MARKETING SCHEME.

Under the Potato Marketing Scheme registered growers are each allotted a quota of potatoes that they may produce.

If they do not wish to grow any potatoes, and if they thus shirk their share of the task of producing the nation's food, that need not worry them.

They just transfer their quota to somebody else, and get a transfer fee—clear profit—for not growing potatoes.

The same thing is happening in connection with the Coal Marketing Act.

A quota is allocated to the various pits. Many pits, instead of producing their coal, are selling their quota certificates to other pits.

The money they receive from the pits that buy their quota certificates they just put into their pockets—a reward for not producing coal.

And the Secretary for Mines, in a recent report, has had to complain that some of these people who are being paid for not producing coal are "asking exorbitant fees for the transfer of their quota certificates."

Rs. 700/- In Prizes For Knitting!

The Lalimli Woollen Mills, Cawnpore, are offering prizes to the amount of Rs. 760 for Garments knitted with their well-known "Lalimli" Tree Brand Wools. This is understood to be the largest amount that has ever been offered in prize money for a Knitting Competition in India. This is a contest in which all can compete. Original designs are not essential. Ideas and patterns can be taken from any source the competitor chooses provided that the article submitted is the competitors own ... The judging will be carried by acknowledged experts. ...ained Entry Forms may be ... or from Lalimli Local ... Mills, Cawnpore. The closing ... 30th April, 1935.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. Major Attlee has never proved himself worthy of leadership. His chief virtue is implicit obedience and loyalty to party orders. Certain young men of ability would have, however, come forward in the present parliament on the Opposition side but they have all lost their seats. Persons like Tom Johnston, Herbert Morrison, Emmanuel Shinwell and even Ernest Thurtle, Ellen Wilkinson and Margaret Bondfield would have done very well in the present parliament.

Mr. Fenner Brockway

Sir Stafford Cripps is undoubtedly a person of ability in the art of political diplomacy and what may be termed general statesmanship. However, he has lost caste by being too hasty. He desires to seek favours with the young blood in the Labour Movement in the country and at the same time he is anxious to retain a 100 per cent. position with the orthodox Labour leaders who still possess the power of conferring positions in a future Labour Cabinet. Mr. Maxton and his two Scottish followers—Buchanan and MacGovern—have been always looked upon as good and picturesque noise makers without any particular ability to plan policies or to conduct a vigorous campaign inside or outside parliament. They have hastily acted in coming out of the Labour Party before they had really made up their minds to work hand in hand with the Communist International as the Socialist Party of France has done. Mr. Fenner Brockway is all the more like a fish out of water because though technically he is a leading member of the Maxton Group, temperamentally he is quite unlike his fiery Scotch comrades and possesses all the characteristics of a wise and cautious Englishman born in Calcutta. Possibly Calcutta, the city of his birth, may still add to his political value for sometime, if as rumour goes here, Mr. Brockway may be invited by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to act as his party's representative in England. However, Mr. Brockway is not looked upon in political circles here so much as a rising man, but as a man who has rather played his part and is now finished. He may be more in journalism than in parliamentary politics.

Tory Moves

The coalition group which forms the leadership of the present National Government has got its internal difficulty. 90 per cent. of the Tory followers do not like and do not want Mr. MacDonald as their leader and possibly 60 per cent. do not want even Mr. Baldwin. Conservatives honestly believe that just for the sake of making use of one MacDonald, they have deprived the great Conservative majority of the opportunity of taking credit for the various financial measures. These financial measures have not abolished unemployment or raised wages of workers but have done a lot for bankers and capitalists. During the present year, the National Government has distributed no less than £70,800,000 as subsidies to various industries, chief among which are Civil Aviation, Beet Sugar, Milk and Cattle and Housing Schemes. In India, of course, the Government is trying to stop any discriminatory favour shown to any Indian industry which may hurt British imports into India. The same government is, on the other hand, making desperate efforts to raise tariffs, fix quotas and give subsidies in order to favour British manufacturers. There is thus a strong feeling among the Tory rank and file to throw out Mr. MacDonald before the next General Election so that they can put forward big claims on behalf of the Conservative Party and make a bid for a large Conservative vote. Their calculation is a simple one; that if MacDonald and perhaps Mr. Baldwin are thrown out, they can assign all the mistakes of the National Government to them and they can keep the credit for financial and budgetary successes for the Conservative Party. They can appeal to the electorate that the Conservatives saved the country from bankruptcy and they have neared the Empire which was Labour ruined by the last Labour Government at the first Round Table Conference and at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa.

Mr. Lloyd George

Nevertheless many Tories believe that the country is no longer ready to swallow such party tactics. They remember that the tremendous success at the poll was achieved in 1931 by the slogan of "unity among parties for the sake of the country" and the Labour Party lost heavily because it tried to fight on party lines. Among those who see this national psychology is the shrewd old politician, Mr. David Lloyd George. The conservatives can at any time use his great name as the one man who saved his country during the last War and they would rather have him than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Although Mr. Lloyd George's old glory and reputation have vanished, his conceit and his good opinion of himself have not diminished at all. He implicitly believes that compared to any politician of any other party he can make a tremendous impression upon the nation "as the great man come back." He is, therefore, carefully working his way for leadership either in a coalition group of Liberals and Tories or in a pure Labour Party group with three or four of his own relatives of Liberal politics accompanying him.

Mr. Lloyd George knows that both the groups are without a conspicuous leader with a great name. He would have long ago joined the Labour Party and the Labour Cabinet of 1929 but he found Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden (now Lord Snowden) and Mr. Arthur Henderson to be men of ambition leaving to L. G. only a fourth place in their Cabinet. Naturally if the country is tired of the present National Government and also of the Tories and if the popular feeling in the country is to bring back a Labour Government in 1936 even a Lloyd George heading a coalition cannot alter the situation. Mr. Lloyd George is, therefore, shrewdly keeping his eyes in both directions. He has proclaimed himself, early in the week, once again as the political Messiah who is coming back to clear up the economic mess of his country as he did clear up the Munitions and the Military mess created by the Asquith Coalition during the war.

Secret Negotiations

Some of the Tory newspapers have given a very kind reception to this old man with a new plan. At the same time we are told that Mr. Lansbury is also ready to support him even though the public does not yet know what the exact plan is. This clearly indicates that secret negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George, through the usual confidential agents and the two great political parties inside the House are at present in progress. India can now understand why the great Mr. Lloyd George did not participate in the last week's House of Commons debate on the Government resolution in support of the Joint Select Committee's Report and why he and his family group in the House did not take part in the vote. At the present moment the Welsh Wizard does not want to offend Tories or the Labourites but wants both to remain under the impression that he is their friend. Everybody is agreed that Mr. Lloyd George is clever and, therefore he is going to fly his politico-economic kite next year expecting to make both the parties to run after him offering him a big job of leadership instead of his running after the two parties and begging for a job.

"A New Omelette"

Shrewd men like Mr. J. H. Thomas and Philip Snowden would have always cut out L. G. from the Labour Party but simple-minded sentimentalists of the type of Lansbury and ambitious and rather desperate diplomats of the type of Sir Stafford Cripps are likely to fall into L. G.'s trap. L. G. is now promising to the world to come out with a new plan so that the Lloyd George of 1936 may save Britain from the Lloyd George of 1916! He is expected to clear away the twenty years of misery and mess created largely by the Lloyd George of 1916. This, of course, is not going to happen. As a clever man he is expecting to pick up a little bit from every statesman, living or dead, of the present generation. He wants to take a little bit out of Wilson, Hoover and Roosevelt of America, a little bit from the nationalism of Poincare Clemenceau, Mussolini and Hitler; a little bit from the socialist theories of Herbert Morrison, Philip Snowden, Allen Clifford and G. D. H. Cole; and still a little bit from the capitalist orthodoxy of the Chamberlain brothers, Mr. Baldwin and Sir Robert Horne. Thus, he wants to astound the world with a new omelette made out of these old eggs.

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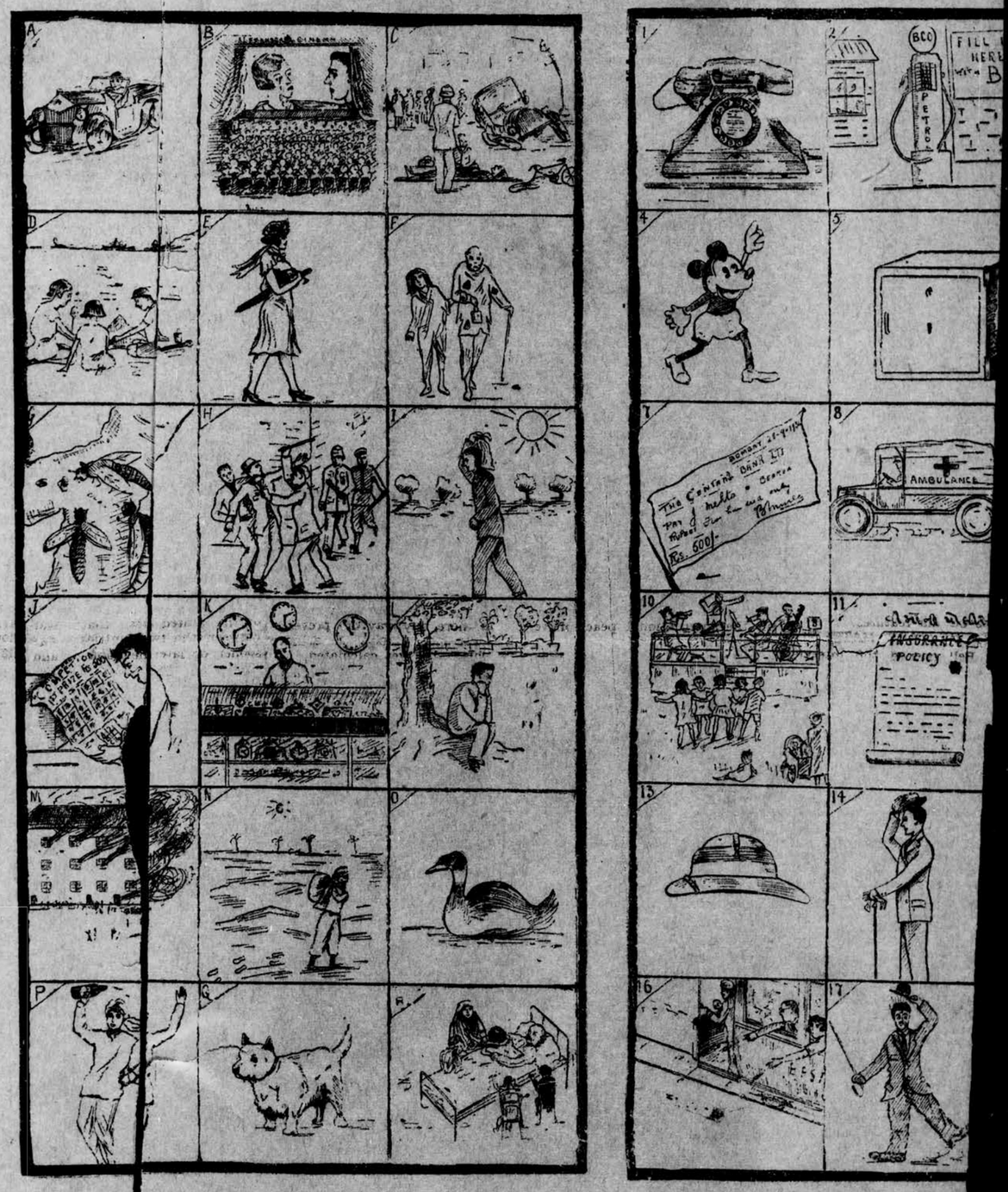

This compet... will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that ever... dor can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, ... es or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or at... .

As for inst... bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustratio... " in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and ... try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember ... d your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When y... ave filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed ar... d your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or thro... ost as under:—

A. HAND... IVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of ... in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter ou... ffice hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGIS... D POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our offi... ress: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay (Regis-tered covers or ... y orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDI... POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and s... P. O., Bombay.

2. Co... may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of ... uarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the ... eceipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this com... Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Inst... Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All ... must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935 the closing date. Any entry receiv... this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Cor... or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In ... Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors ... manner they like.

7. No... ibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or int... granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Com-petition M... decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an ... condition of entry.

8. It ... mbined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Senti-nel". The ... will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENT...

Illustrations.	Clues.
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Name.....

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Closing D...

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NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from India, Prof. Gamberg the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Price of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are fully described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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PEACE MOVEMENT MUST SUCCEED

General Chiang Kai-Shek Explains His "New Life" Movement To American Journalist

There is no man in China more competent to pass an opinion on military matters than General Chiang Kai-Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission. The following were views expressed by him during an interview recently granted to Mr. Edward Price Bell, a distinguished American journalist, are of great interest. That the late Dr. Sun "was the greatest soldier of history," that China has all the material necessary for making first-class soldiers but needs an army only for self-defence, and that the movement for world-peace will eventually establish its authority among the nations of the world are the high lights of the most interesting interview which took place at Kuling, when Madame Chiang and Dr. H. H. acted as interpreters for the great General in putting the questions and answers for Mr. Bell who, in recording the 15 minutes' talk he had, describes General Chiang Kai-Shek thus:

LACONICS REPLIES.

His long-fingered hands are like his body, thin, hard, and well-articulated. His elongated, acute face, with the high brow, marked cheek-bones, large nose, finely-cut mouth, dark moustache and eyebrows, strong chin, and piercing black eyes, must be one of the most vivid ever set in a human head. I, at any rate, never have seen another man's face with such intensity of brightness in it. . . . . So keenly does Field Marshal look at you when you speak to him, and so comprehending is his expression, that you do not believe he does not understand your English. And, perhaps, in a kind of spiritual way he does. But he listens to the translation in Chinese before replying. And, then his words—the words enough to answer your question—come quickly and softly with frequent smiles, and, now and then, what seems to be the faintest touch of a wistful sadness on his features."

THE MILITARY MATERIAL.

Mr. Bell opened the interview as follows:—

"May I ask if the Chinese people are spiritually, morally, and physically, are potentially first-rate soldiers?"

"They unquestionably are. They are loyal and courageous, and willingly lay down their lives for a worthy cause. Physically, they can endure indefinite hardship. They, to be sure, are better fitted to fight than others. Particularly the natives of Shantung, Honan, and Hunan, and of parts of Chekiang, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi embody fine military material, needing only scientific training."

"Is the rise of a great National Army in China a necessity of Chinese political consolidation and economic reconstruction?"

"No. China's deepest passion is for peace. Militarist megalomania never has charmed us. We entertain no designs of aggression against our neighbours. Neither do we desire to maintain a big army for domestic purposes. Steps already are being taken to reorganize and reduce the large existing forces mobilized for bandit-suppression. We shall have an army only large enough to insure law and order at home and to defend our sovereign rights in case of necessity. For political consolidation depends upon popular education, and upon zealous co-operation among the leaders, not upon armed force."

"Some writers to-day speculate about a conqueror—perhaps a conqueror rising in East Asia—who will bring the world to his feet.

"Do you believe that? Or do you think racial and national identities will preserve themselves against conquest from any source?"

NO WORLD CONQUEROR

"I am wholly unable to foresee the rise of a conquerer, sectional or worldly, even if there be men or nations with such ambitions. Judging by experience, racial and national identities are not readily reducible; they yield much less easily to the assaults of world be conquerors than to the march of literary imagination. Wholesale conquest is impossible. Any commander embarking upon such a course would be eliminated long before he could realize his grandiose dream. An individual, a nation, even a class of people, may cherish thoughts of world domination. It were better if they studied facts and history, considered the complexity of temperaments and tempers of the different races existent in different climes. If they did that, they would appreciate the unthinkableness of this enlightened world, or even a large section of it, tolerating a monarchical dictatorship of any kind."

GREATEST SOLDIER IN HISTORY.

"Who was the greatest soldier of history, and what was his most valuable contribution to mankind?"

"Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, to my mind, was the greatest soldier of history. A great soldier wins his battle to bring glory to his country, and to protect his people or defend his country, with the least possible amount of suffering, destruction, and bloodshed. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen had the extraordinary quality of turning his foes into friends on the battlefield, thereby doing away with many of the atrocities of modern warfare. His most valuable contribution to humanity was the emancipation of a quarter of the human race through very little bloodshed. His was an army of peace. He won his way through by ideal and principles, rather than by weapons of war. These were complementary only to his Nationalist movement, his political and moral purposes. He liberated a vast and oppressed people, restored to them their livelihood and birthrights, gave them equality and justice."

"Have you any real confidence in the international peace movement?"

"I am perfectly confident the international peace movement ultimately will succeed. Civilization otherwise cannot be perpetuated; it is incompatible with continual resorts to war over grievances either real or imaginary. Are we not all, by now, convinced of the futility of war, of its fatuity and disaster, of its moral and material ruination? The peacemakers are working as they never worked before. Their hearts are in their cause. Right is in it. Salvation is in it. I foresee the final crowning of their efforts with a glorious success."

ENSURING WORLD PEACE.

"How should you yourself set about ensuring world peace?"

"By inculcating the lesson of inexorable fidelity to international agreements forbidding aggression. There should be no violation of these agreements on any pretext, no violation in either letter or spirit. The righting of all wrongs should be sought by peaceful means. International dealings should be based, once and for all, on co-operation and conciliation."

SECRET OF NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

"Your Excellency what is the core of your New Life Movement?"

"Citizenship, as a beautiful moral ideal, and, as a sheer social indispensability, is the core of the New Life Movement. Our history is more than 4000—it is 5,000 years old. For a very long time we had great qualities, but we lost them; the people were denied all participation in, and all knowledge of, public affairs; the family and the clan bounded their social ideas and experience; theirs is only to carry the burdens of the State. When the great change came, when Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's heart and mind fructified in China, our people were unprepared for their new freedom. They were bewildered. They are bewildered yet. A vast work of individual and collective education lies ahead of us, and we are entering upon it with what we think is a sure grasp of the essential fundamentals. We expect to eradicate from Chinese life luxury, superstition, political and social wrong. For these we expect to substitute clean and simple living, a high popular moral sense, good manners among the people, and ability, economy, and justice in the Government. In a word, we are returning to the old Chinese virtues."—"People's Tribune," Shanghai.

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SCIENTIST DEFENDS USE OF POISON GAS

More Effective But Less Destructive Than High Explosives Says Dr Levinstein

The use of poison gas in war because it was more effective, while being less destructive, than high explosives was defended by Dr. Herbert Levinstein in an address to the Institute of Chemistry at Bristol in mail week.

He disagreed with General Smuts that science was making war more terrible, and therefore less likely to happen, and said the destructive power of science in war was absurdly overrated.

The application of chemical science to war had not made war more dangerous either to soldiers or to civilians. It had introduced fresh possibilities of effecting a strategic surprise, which was quite different.

Far more destruction of property, greater mortality and suffering were caused by dropping high explosive or incendiary bombs from aircraft than by using gas-filled bombs or shells.

Gas, though less destructive, might be more effective, because it caused panic to uninstructed, unprotected civilians, just as it quite naturally terrified uninstructed and unprotected troops.

Dr. Levinstein, who during the war made mustard gas, said the loss of our finest young men in battle was biologically more serious than would have been the loss of an equal number of middle-aged or elderly civilians of either sex.

YOUTH ON HOME FRONT

He suggested that in the next war youth would take control of the home front and the oldest classes would constitute the storm troops.

If all men were called to the Colours for military training at 40 it would do them a great deal of good, he said. Middle-aged men could drive a tank as well as anybody. If engineers set their minds to it the unnecessary physical discomforts of war could be further alleviated.

CURB ON WAR SPIRIT

Would not Ministers in general be less likely to advocate, and Parliaments to support, policies that might lead to war if it were a matter of course in all countries that the classes over 40 would be the first to mobilise?

"Is there any way of preventing war more likely to achieve its object and yet calculated, if war did come, to preserve the race in its full vigour?" he asked.

If invention were stifled carnage would still proceed. The distinction made between an offensive and defensive war was part of the cant of modern politics.

YOUTH AND WAR

Interviewed last night on the suggestion that in the next war youth would take control of the home front, General Sir Ian Hamilton said: "The young men would not have it. If young men are unwilling to go to war there will be no war.

"If ever the state of affairs comes about that the young men don't want to go to war—then war is finished."—"News Chronicle."

WAR CRIPPLES ATTACK POLICE

Disabled French Soldiers Demonstrate Against Cut In Pensions

Using their crutches as weapons, several hundred disabled ex-soldiers, demonstrating in the Place de l'Opera against cuts in their pensions, made a mass attack on police cordons who attempted to prevent them from demonstrating on the Boulevards says the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Strong forces of police and mobile guards assembled round the Place de Opera, while the demonstrators, massed on the steps of the Opera House, shouted:

"Down with the Minister of Finance!"

"Resign!"

"We want our pensions!"

It was when the ex-soldiers tried to form a procession that the police intervened, but the disabled men advanced against the police barrages waving their crutches in the air. The crowd of onlookers took sides with the demonstrators and a general fight followed in which several policemen were injured.

In spite of the pouring rain many of the disabled men lay prostrate on the roadway until they were carried away by the police. Fifty were taken to police stations, but they were freed shortly afterwards.

Two of the injured policemen were taken to hospital.

THE Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. wish to draw attention to a mis-statement in the Price Reduction advertisement which appeared last week in which the price of their Portland Cements per ton was shown as Rs. 41-10. The prices should be as follows:—

	NEW PRICE	Old Price
Supplies "CHARMINA", "BBB", "SWASKA", "CASTLE" Ends in or from wagons on arrival at Bombay	Rs. 2-1-6 per bag	Rs. 2-3-6 per bag for less than 5 tons Rs. 44-4-0 per ton
Supplies "ANCHOR", "GANPI" Brands in or from country Crafts on arrival Bombay	Rs. 41-14-0 per ton	Rs. 2-3-0 per bag for 5 tons or over Rs. 43-10-0 per ton
ALL BANDS ex-GODOWN	Rs. 2-2-6 per bag Rs. 43-2-0 per ton	Rs. 2-4-6 per bag Rs. 45-8-0 per ton

The Futility Of War

Econoic Benefits And Trade Profi After Victory Are Illury, Says Sir Norman

Sir Norman ill writes in "The Spectato

"Turning o me accumulated rubbish the day. I came upon a numb american newspaper cutting ng from January, 1896—the s of an English boy, the ent in California, addresse the editor of paper which published a leading articling that Great Britain was "g the downfall of the United s," that war between the countries was sooner or late vitable, and that until Br had been "destroyed" there be no peace or freedom in orld and no safety for Am The article was a by-pro of President Cleveland's lan message (which had i brought the two countries lose to war) and typical o that was then appear n American newspapers. ters had been prompted by alization on the part of t ish youngster that, after a was Great Britain; that was himself multiplied for ion times and that wh ious intentions were at to "England," it mea last resort, that peo himself were so animated, e knew to be untrue. And n to wonder how some el ion intelligent and kin e in America could ho passionate conviction; which had such slen foundation; to wonder more how his n farmer friends could this then fashionable dia to influence them orting, as they did almo an, a highly Protection cy which, while it could ng to increase the pr t they had to sell, since world price, did increase y the cost of every sing ey had to buy. He saw ere protectionist mainly Free Trade had been pre them by the politician "British" policy, as bein benefit of foreigners, pro the United States (so it only declared at the merica) by "gold sent fro ish Cobden Club." T s forgot their real inte order to join in a Jing

HATRED CE.

His wonder ence of phenomena of did not lessen when a later as a young journ aris, he found himself day by day developme Dreyfus case, during ard educated men test witness stand "to thei knowledge" that En contributed a given millions to "the Syndic reason" formed by the France to secure the in the Devil's Island agent Dreyfus; and realized that the daily ns of Millevoye of the or Drumont of the "" were just the leading the American Jingo French and adapted to French circumstances.

Did some special feature of British policy explain this hate? Evidently not, for meanwhile America had gone to war, not with its "historic enemy," but a newly discovered one, Spain, and the mob mind had not the slightest difficulty in forgetting all about the British plots and concentrating all its fury on a new enemy to whom six months previously they had been utterly indifferent.

Reviewing the American Press in April, 1898, the same young journalist writes:

"Consistency, sense of humour or proportion, the last vestige of the rational faculty, seem to have gone under in a tidal wave or inverted sentimentality. Patriotism has come to mean, not the interests of eighty million Americans, but the political ambitions of a million mulattos in a Spanish colony. 'White supremacy' Southerners, just fresh from depriving an American coloured population of all share in its own government, are as crazy as any to go to war on the side of a foreign coloured population against their white rulers. Republicans who fought against American Separatism thirty years ago are yelling for Cuban Separatism to-day. Papers and public men hysterically slobber over as choice a set of brigands as ever slit a throat, who, did they not serve as the pretext for an otherwise causeless war, would be regarded with wholesome contempt; while these same papers and public men beslime honest Americans, men of unimpeachable character, courage and probity, as traitors, copperheads and sneaks."

BRITAIN AND BOER WAR.

It is as difficult now to recapture the tone of that American feeling as it is to recapture the feeling of France at the period of the Dreyfus affair. What struck that commentator, and what he testified to again and again in his daily notes, is the essential similarity of the temper revealed in the three cases, particularly in this respect: the emotion, passion, heat, feeling had, it would appear no roots in interest, welfare, well-being; welfare and interest were simply forgotten in curious vague animosities—"the British tyrant," the "Spanish oppressor," "Jewish blood-suckers," or in bombast about "the honour of the French army" (to be promoted by a particularly dishonourable deed) or about "Americas's destiny," which events have shown was not her destiny at all.

Could Britain behave that way—Comes the Boer War, and the English newspapers which had a few months' previously been pointing out the obvious silliness of the French thesis about a syndicate of treason to destroy France began to allege a world-wide Boer conspiracy to "overthrow the British Empire"—possessing its agents everywhere, with an organized system for the corruption of the foreign Press through vast sums at the disposal of a Dr. Leyds operating from Holland. A former British Prime Minister explains the attitude of the foreign Press indeed by reference to "the guided channels of Continental information on the Boer War." We find eminent newspapers—including great London dailies—clamouring for the imprisonment of pro-Boers and all "traitors" (i.e., critics of the policy which led to the war). Sir Wemyss Reid, not himself a critic of the war, wrote: "No longer is this country in which a man may say the thing he will. If what he says happens to be distasteful to the Yellow Press or the howling dervishes of Jingoism, he can say it only at the risk of his life." The mood which in America had followed Cleveland's message led to the war with Spain, marked the Dreyfus affair, had reached England. At the root of it all lay some common cause.

REALITIES OF POLITICS.

The present writer, who, as the reader may have guessed, was that youngster, ventured thereupon, in an attempt to explain that parallel, his first exploration into the psychological causes of war in a book published in 1903 which he called: "Patriotism under Three Flags: A Plea for Rationalism in Politics." The book fell completely flat, and the critics did not hesitate to tell me what they thought wrong with it. The realities of politics, they said, were not the psychological things I had dealt with at all, but economic facts. Wars arose because indefinitely expanding nations lived in a definitely limited world; needed raw materials, markets, territory for their excess populations, a "place in the sun," which successful war against others alone could give. The New Darwinism: "Either I have to eat you or you have to eat me." If true, the two parties could hardly come to a friendly arrangement about it.

Was it true? It seemed necessary to go on with the conversation, and I wrote "The Great Illusion"—more successful than first book. And for twenty-five years, more or less, critics have been saying that though the boon on the whole is true, that though it proves its case that successful war cannot secure new markets, is not necessary in order to secure raw material, to induce, that is, the producers of raw material (of which there is too much in any case) to part with their product; does not solve the population question of countries like Germany or Japan who need, not colonies to which, as experience shows, nothing will induce their people to go, but a dependable world trade which peace alone can give and which war is certain to blow to bits—though all this may be true (say the critics), it is largely irrelevant because the real cause is psychological.

Which is true?

FALSE OPINIONS.

Both are half-true. The ultimate cause of war and its ultimate problem are psychologic in the sense that we are guid not by the facts (particularly or the facts of our own inter or welfare) but by our nions about the facts: which a usually quite false opinions. w are the false opinions to e altered into true ones? How e our un-

(Continued on ge 9.)

Economic Planning Through Social Progressiveness

Rational Mentality Should Be Inculcated Among Individuals, Says Prof. Karve

In the course of a paper presented before the Indian Economic Conference on "Economic Planning for India," Prof. D. G. Karve, of the Fergusson College, Poona, says:—

War-time disasters and post-war fluctuations have combined to establish the truth that planning is more characteristically a human trait than not planning. With the exit of "Laissez Faire" from text-books and despatches planning is fast becoming the fashion of the day. Past experience of the "Laissez Faire" doctrine suggests, however, that there is every danger of the slogan being imperfectly comprehended and indiscriminately applied. We must in the first place distinguish between planning as a principle and method on the one hand and planned economy as a goal of social policy on the other. Outside Soviet Russia no attempt has yet been made to pull down the whole structure of society in which the profit motive and the price mechanism serve as the regulators of the economic system, and to replace it by a new organisation in which social goals are planned by social agency and are executed by social direction.

"LAISSEZ FAIRE."

The trust in private profit and "Laissez Faire" having been shaken it becomes necessary to watch the operation of these with a view to ascertain whether they are conducive to social interests, and wherever they appear to fail in this purpose to supersede and supplement their action by social planning. Such an attitude implies that the community has well defined objectives of social life, that it has the means to know whether these objectives are being actually promoted within the framework of individualistic economy, and that it has the institutional equipment to plan and carry out such ends as are unattainable by private agency. Considerable progress along these lines has latterly been made in many countries. The old policy of protective tariffs is integrated in a comprehensive scheme aiming at national self-sufficiency. The currency puritanism of old days has been transformed into a deliberate control of currency, credit and the price level. Prices of commodities and services are being influenced by direct state regulation. The scheme of distribution, already assailed by the socialistic trends in national finance, has begun to attract the unfriendly notice of the planner.

INDIVIDUAL BETTERMENT.

Indian economists might justifiably claim that neither by their traditions nor by their experience have they been led to set much reliance in the pretensions of individualistic profit economy and of the policy of "Laissez Faire" based upon it. On the other hand they have not run down the value of individual betterment as a spur to progress. They have urged the cause of cultural reform and social freedom with the same energy with which they have criticised the Government policy of inaction and indifference. Only the Government of the country under the influence of their mentors in England have long remained impervious to criticisms, suggestions and appeals.

It is, therefore, a matter for some satisfaction that during the last year India has appreciably moved nearer to the principle of planning. Beginning from the resolution moved by the Non-official Europeans' Group in the Legislative Assembly, during the last budget session, regarding the regulation of our foreign commerce, the Central Government has been active in talking a good deal, and practicing a little bit, of planning. Conferences have been held with the representatives of the Provincial Governments and the parties specially interested in the respective problems for such a varied list of purposes as Sugar Restriction, Rail-Road Competition, Agricultural Relief and the Regulation of Crops. The initial obstacle in the way of all useful planning, viz.—that of an utter absence of reliable statistical information was attempted to be minimised by the question being referred to the two British experts, brought out during the last cold weather to advise the Government of India. The report of Dr. Bowley and Mr. Robertson is far less ambitious than what would have been justified under the circumstances. But even the adoption of their recommendations will mark a distinct approach on the part of the Government of India towards putting together the measures that are indispensable for the adoption of planned policies. The Resolution that was issued by the Finance Department of the Government of India on the eve of the departure from India of Sir George Schuster, and the latter's explanatory speech on planned economy and national self-sufficiency at a Bombay gathering, must be read as marking an orientation in the economic policy of the Indian Government.

WELCOME CHANGE.

Expert Indian opinion has so long and so persistently criticised the "non-possumus" attitude of the Indian Government that these signs of a radical change in their economic outlook must be wholeheartedly welcomed. In view, however, of the several undesirable tendencies evinced by the new policy in other countries timely attention must be called to several important features of planning in India. In the legislatures of India, as at present constituted, interests rather than opinions find a representation. Hence the chances of powerful sections of the community getting the state policy and machinery under their control are greater in India than in purely democratic countries.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

This recalls another important limitation on planning in India. Let us take the case of Imperial Preference which is but an item in the wider scheme of Empire planning embracing all features of economic life uch as tariffs, industry, currency an banking. Now Imperial Preference may be all good or all evil, or it may be, as it probably is, partly good and partly bad. But it is clear that politically and constitutionally the conditions do not exist for India as a whole, not for a few powerful interests in it, to entertain the proposal as a businesslike economic and political deal. So long as this is not assured, in other words so long as a constitutional democracy speaking in the name of the general body of citizens is not set up in India, there are grave dangers of the new economic policy being perverted to sectional and anti-national ends. This prospect is real and imminent as the Ottawa Agreement has already proved. Much as we welcome the repudiation by our Government of the thrice cursed "Laissez Faire," in the absence of a democratic Indian constitution we are not without misgivings as to the actual results of the new policy.

This feeling of nervousness is bound to be strengthened if we take into account the fact that the Government of India is devoid of a suitable and competent machinery to undertake the steady pursuit of planned economic action on a large scale even if it genuinely desires to do so. First and foremost, there are not the intelligence services which Indian expert opinion has called for Royal a long while and which have been favoured by several Royal Commissions and Committees during the last few years. For a short period after the inauguration of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms it seemed as though the Indian Economists and experts were gradually to come into their own. The Fiscal, Currency and Agricultural Commissions had prominent Indian members among their personnel and the higher ranks in several technical departments were Indianised in this period.

CRAZE FOR FOREIGN EXPERTS.

During the last few years there has been a recrudescence of the craze for foreign experts on committees and in directive posts which bodes ill for the wise inception and beneficent execution of planned economy. How very wide can be the gulf that separates an Indian expert bent on solving a pressing and vital economic problem and an unsympathetic and indifferent foreign 'expert' is vividly illustrated by the role played by the specially invited 'foreign experts' who assisted the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The recent appointment of an outsider to the post of the All-India Marketing Officer reveals the persistence of the same obsession for foreign personnel from which the Government of India, itself predominantly foreign in composition, suffers. So long as this trait of the constitution and policy of the Indian Governments is unremoved we need not hope for much in the way of national economic planning. We would rather feel that as a rule so long as our constitution is not sufficiently democratised, so long as the Indian authorities have not secured the maximum independence from external interference and so long as the predominance of Indian interests and agency in the high councils of the nation is not assured we will be well advised in strictly limiting our support of planning to a few well defined and widely accepted purposes.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET.

It is necessary at this stage to draw pointed attention to an internal defect of India economy. In so far as planning involves a deliberate regulation of economic and social forces in the expectation of a certain seqence of results there is a real uncertainty involved in Indian planing. The conditions of economi and social evoluton in different arts of the country vary materia. The existence of an internatnal market for certain articles o export is compatible with the stence of a large number of almt isolated internal markets fo the same commodities. The obility of labour, nowhere as diversal as that of capital, is particularly undeveloped in Indi The development of transporervices and the inevitable influen of several liberalising forces re latterly combining to improvhe sensitiveness of the Indi economic system in these rects. Banking is undeveloped id in many respects even the iduction of an exchange economis by no means complete. Puction, particularly agricultu production, is carried on in nberless, unorganised and frnal units, without any steac relation to market conditions. or planning to be successful it necessary not only that it sh be based on adquate and rele data, that it should be coned in broad national interests, nd that it should be put intfect through suitably organised encies with the active co-opon of the people, but it is alssential that the economic sy of the country should sufficiently sensitive to extero-ordinated and uniform stim Whether in the field of produ or of exchange and distrin the necessary sensitivenof the economic system is equately secured in India. creates a fundamental limin on planning which must allowed for in all our scheme

RURAL PLEMS.

Agriculture is will for all appreciable futuremain the principal industr the people of India. No morthy object can be prescribhe goal of Indian economicy than the positive and alli improvement of Indianculture. Revenue. indebte marketing and other pressral problems must be solved spirit of broad statesmar instead of their tinkered n red-tape fashion as has oo frequently the case in ast. Above all the atmosph the villages, and in fact in hole country, must be so chas to render effective the st constructive reform taken ernment and other organiseencies. The danger of a plan being founded on this of indifference, and evenorant opposition must oided. This danger is ver in India, where the pre mentality and civic sens ill-developed even in the urbas and among the educated In its widest significanomic planning will have to ld on social and cultural ssiveness of which there elcome signs during the ladecades, but which have yet gathered enough mom to constitute a strong mov for national reformation.

INDUSATION.

Industrialind generally a rational aressive economic system, a more fundamental rean merely the passing of a setting up of an organisa nation's mind and morals sychology and scale of val to be altered so as to be e to the attainment o ew ends. If, therefore, t's best minds desire to hre industrialiseconomic structure they eriously to the task of cne necessary mentality among their countrymes a less inspiring task tore showy side of public and it appears that a gof further work in this dill have to be done. It successful inculcation progressive, rational ged mentality among s that the chances that lie before social pend.

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ROYAMISSION DUCATION

Resolved Down By ence

HI: (By Mail).

In tsession of the Educaerence. several importions were discussed.

Prosingh Sharma of Lahor resolution recommne Secretary of State Government of India rangements for the a of a Royal Comsion into the present educaditions in the counke recommendationsganisation of the educm. He said in other countries political reform and educational reform had always gone together, and it would not be much to anticipate such a reform now that India was on the eve of constitutional changes. He emphasised the necessity of a Royal Commission on Education which was in no way inferior to the problem of agriculture, labour or politics.

Prof. Vakil (Kolhapur) supporting pointed out that there had been enquiries into primary and secondary education in the past, but not collegiate education. The appointment of a Royal Commission would enable a comprehensive enquiry on education as a whole, and from the Federal standpoint.

COMMISSION MOVE OPPOSED

Mr. Rallia Ram (Lahore) vigorously opposing declared that he had no faith in these Commissions, because it would merely waste money, time and energy. The country had already had bitter experience of such costly Commissions which were composed of foreigners without a knowledge of the country. And even if Indians were co-opted with them, they knew what sort of men they were representing and they were pressing communal and sectional claims He thought it would be insulting their intelligence if such foreign Commissions should tell them now to teach, eat, etc. Education was a transferred subject, and it was their problem to devise their own policy suited to the country. They wanted to nationalise education, but not denationalise it, as this Commission would do.

Prof. Paranjpe (Poona) also opposing thought there was nothing new which the Commission would recommend. They had already certain programmes, and they would do better to carry them out, instead of asking for advice from foreigners If such a Commission was appointed, let it be at Government's own initiative.

Amidst cheers, the resolution was lost by an overwhelming majority.—A.P.

CHOLERA ON THE WANE

Figures For Last Week Show Considerable Decline In Casualties

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended December 22nd were as noted below:—

Plague.—In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 190 attacks and 128 deaths from plague against 189-117 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 55 attacks and 35 deaths against 82-44; Satara 62-41 against 54-31; Belgaum 19-15 against 22-17 Bijapur 17-11 against 13-14; Sholapur 26-15 against 12-7; Kanara 3-2 against 5-3; Ratnagiri 0-1 against 1-0 and Ahmednagar nil against 0-1.

Cholera.—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 51 attacks and 28 deaths against 33 attacks and 32 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 4 attacks and nil deaths against 12-7 in the previous week: Panch Mahals 3-3 against 14-8; Kaira 2-2 against 14-2; West Khandesh 15-2 against nil; Ahmednagar 2-1 against 12-3 Nasik 1-0 against 11-1; Bijapur 7-5 against 7-0; Belgaum 1-1 against 5-2; Thana nil against 3-2; Kolaba nil against 3-2; Broach nil against 1-2; Satara 1-1 against 1-1 and Poona nil against 0-2.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh district 124 attacks and 22 deaths against 161-18; Nasik 98-16 against 81-11 Belgaum 79-14 against 98-8; Poona 138-40 against 60-25; Kanara 35-8 against 27-2; Satara 52-4 against 19-5; Ahmednagar 50-5 against 11-1; East Khandesh 73-8 against 3-0; Dharwar 25-2 against 8-6; Bijapur 13-4 against 21-1 Ratnagiri nil against 1-2; Sholapur 7-1 against 18-1; Broach 3-2 against 18-13; Ahmedabad 4-2 against nil; Kaira 9-9 against nil; Kolaba 9-1 against 12-3; Thana 3-1 against 2-1; Nawabshah 5-1 against 6-0 Hyderabad 3-3 against 33-5 and Bomby city nil against 1-0. Total 725 attacks and 144 deaths against 580-102 in the previous week.

Cerebro-spinal fever.—Eleven attacks and seven deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against five attacks and three deaths in the previous week Poona city reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Karachi town nil and Sind Convict Cderabad nil against 1-1.

MALARIA

ring medical officers apon anti-malarial duty in dency proper visited 252 and treated 5,903 persons. 4,378 were treated for The number of children adults examined for as 4,378 and 1,531 of ere found with enlarged

M. S. officers appointed o-malarial duty in Sind 35 villages during the week ated 1,467 persons. Of 863 were treated for malaThey also examined 1,063 for spleen and found 537 nlarged spleen.

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Peace Or War In Saar?

Is it Peace, Hitler?" That is the question that is being asked with increasing anxiety in every Parliament and in every Cabinet in Europe. The answer to some extent depends on the result of the plebiscite in the Saar on January 13th. If the vote goes against Germany all hopes of a reconciliation between France and Germany will be vain. If, on the other hand, there is a straight and unequivocal vote for reincorporation in the German Reich, and France accepts the situation in a frank and friendly spirit, it may be that the way will be clear for a real understanding between France and Germany and the ending of this age-long quarrel, which has drenched Europe with blood. Herr Hitler has declared that Germany has written off Alsace-Lorraine as lost for ever. But she will never accept as permanent a settlement which leaves the Saar outside her boundaries. If the plebiscite goes against Germany on January 13th the Saar without any doubt will take the place in Germany that Alsace-Lorraine once held in France, the material for dreams of a war of revenge, writes Mr. Robert Bernays, M. P. in "John O'London's Weekly."

Smaller than Surrey.

Why is it that the Saar assumes this menacing importance? In size it is almost negligible compared with the vast territories that were ceded by Germany at Versailles. "To give some measure of camparison," writes Mr. B. T. Reynolds in his book, "The Saar and the Franco-German Problem" (Arnold, 7s. 6d.), "the Saar is a little smaller than the administrative county of Surrey, which has an area of 758 square miles and a little larger than Greater London—693 square miles." But it supports a population of 800,000 people. It is, in fact, one of the most densely populated districts in Europe. The reason is that it contains unusually rich deposits of coal and iron ore. The Saar is as heavily industrialized as the Forest of Dean, and, indeed, is not unlike it in appearance. I was surprised when I visited it last summer to find how little the factories and the mines had destroyed the green loveliness of the countryside. As Mr. Reynolds says: "One drives along the valley road for mile after mile through miners' dwellings, pit-heads, factory chimneys, and all the other signs of intensive industrialization, but the hills on each side are still unspoilt country, much of it woodland."

Petition No One Has Seen.

But the main compelling force of the German efforts to recover the Saar is the fact, self-evident to any visitor, that in outlook and culture and language the Saar is German. I agree with Mr. Reynolds that "the self-confidence that induced the French to suppose that the 800,000 inhabitants of the Saar would be disposed to welcome French influences was little short of sublime." Except for a few thousand Frenchmen settled mostly round Saarlouis, the Saar has as much claim to be included in the German Republic as the Rhineland or Bavaria. The clause in the Treaty of Versailles which has condemned it for fifteen years to a League administration, with the right at the end of that period to vote either for a return to Germany or annexation by France or continuation of the present international regime, forms one of the most indefensible portions of that remarkable settlement. It is strange now to read that this internationalization of the Saar was a compromise, and of the few triumphs that President Wilson scored over M. Clemenceau, and that the original project was the cession of the Saar Territory to France in perpetuity. Clemenceau was able to trump up a case by the statement that 150,000 Saarlanders had petitioned the French Government to be incorporated in the French Republic. Miss Lambert, in her book, "The Saar" (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d), disposes of this claim thus: "There certainly were not 150,000 French-speaking persons in the Saar territory; the last census before the War gave 342 inhabitants (.06 per cent.) claiming French as their mother tongue in the Prussian part. As for the petitions Clemenceau mentions, these are stated to be preserved in the French Foreign Office, but are not open to inspection, ostensibly to prevent victimization of the signatories. I have never been able to find anyone who has actually seen them, in spite of several inquiries." However, the French claim is of no account now. Whichever way the Saarlanders vote on January 13th it will not be in favour of France.

Hitler Makes A Difference.

The only question is whether they may prefer 'status quo' to casting in their lot with Germany. Five years ago any suggestion that they would hesitate to vote themselves into the German Republic would have been as absurd as if a foreigner stated that Lancashire would prefer to be ruled by Geneva rather than by Westminster. But the arrival of the Nazis has revolutionized the situation. It is one thing for the Saarlanders "to return to their Father's house," and quite another thing to return to Herr Hitler's house. A great many of them are trade unionists and Social Democrats. They know what has been the fate of their co-workers in Germany. The Nazis have not been able to control the Press in the Saar. Not only have the Saarlanders had access to full and impartial accounts of what has taken place in Germany, but they have been able to obtain from the mouth of the 'emigres' themselves first hand knowledge of what life is like in Germany for those who criticize the regime. As Miss Lambert says with regard to the "Social Democrats, Communists, and other elements in the Saar, whose brethren have been 'liquidated' by the Nazis in the Third Reich, it would be surprising if the patriotism of these people consisted in voting themselves straight into the Concentration Camps which they believe to await them if the Saar returns to Germany. How many Saarlanders still belong to these parties there is no knowing; the Nazis have admittedly made great inroads on their numbers, but amonst an industrial population these

Propaganda in Saar.

Then there are the Catholics, who form 70 per cent. of the population. They look with growing uneasiness at the treatment meted out to their co-religionists in Germany. The murder of the Catholic secretary of von Papen, himself a Saarlander, has had a profound effect on Catholic opinion. So, too, have the attempts to incorporate the Catholic youth movement in the Hitler youth movement. The Concordat made with the Pope in the early days of the Nazi rule has been strained to breaking-point, and if the Pope were to give a hint that Saar Catholics should not vote for Germany, a substantial proportion of the Catholic population would certainly obey it.

To counteract this very natural alarm on the part of a section of the Saarlanders at the prospect of Nazi rule, the most elaborate and expensive propaganda is being launched on the Saar by the Nazi Government. There are mass meetings all along the frontier authorized by the great Triumvirate of Nazi Germany? Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering. Money is being poured into the Saar in the shape of travelling expenses in order that the population may attend these demonstrations. The German Labour Camps have been thrown open to the young men of the Saar in order that they may be caught up by contact with their brothers in Germany with the excitement and enthusiasm of the new Germany. Orders for Saar coal are being scattered broadcast over the Saar mines so that the miners can have their sense of patriotism stimulated by the suggestion of the economic advantage that will come with reassociation with the Reich.

Intimidation.

The same methods of intimidation that have been so successful in Germany are being employed in the Saar. The Deutsche Front has been formed to embrace all those Saarlanders who are ready to announce their intention of voting for Germany. Any families that refuse to join are warmed of the consequences that will ensue for them when the Saar becomes German again. Miss Lambert describes the situation with exemplary moderation. "We cannot be surprised," she writes, "if the temptation to exert pressure is strong, for although persons in these categories are not enthusiastic about all points in the Nazi programme, yet they are Germans first; 'My country right or wrong,' usually in English, is a phrase I often heard in these circles. The opposition, because they want to postpone the return to Germany, are to these strict patriots traitors and renegades."

This intimidation is one of the most important factors in the plebiscite issue. It may well be that the threats of the wrath to come if and when the Saar becomes German again will be sufficient to win over the waverers. There will be added, of course, the very natural desire of any exile to return to dwell among his own people, and this may well outweigh every fear as to the nature of the Government to which he will have to submit. At any rate, in my own view, for what it is worth, based only on a hurried examination of the situation on the spot, is that the opposition will not muster a formidable vote at the plebiscite, but that the decision will be overwhelmingly in favour of a return to Germany.

Psychology of Rearmament.

For a level-headed and responsible account of the New Germany I recommend unreservedly "The German Revolution," by H. Powys Greenwood (Routledge, 12s. 6d.). He states in a real attempt at impartiality the causes that have produced the present rearmament spirit.

"It is only unfair (he says) to take rearmament as 'prima facie' evidence of the German people's warlike intentions. The demand for equality is understandable on psychological as on military grounds. If it is sometimes suggested that once nobody wishes to attack many she need have no fears of her inferiority. But that argument might just as well be applied to any nation not immediately threatened by a political enemy, to Great Britain or the United States, for example. Moreover, since the War Germany has actually lived under the constant threat of occupation."

It is understandable that Germany should regard the appearance of external strength as the only means of achieving treaty revision.

The Nation (Mr. Greenwood writes) has consistently urged that only if Germany would obtain concessions from the world, and shall say that they are right?

It is alleged that the League of Nations has been inevitably associated with defeat. It was a real disaster that the foundation of the Peace system at Geneva formed part of the Versailles settlement.

From this (as Mr. Greenwood writes) the fatal weakness of the League has been its character as a Holy Alliance to maintain the status quo." It is static rather than dynamic. But history is dynamic; it shows no example of perpetual maintenance of the status quo."

Firmad Friendliness.

These must be weighed before any answer can be given as to the future intentions of Germany. Militarism has come to stay. I must myself agree with Privertus Loewenstein, who, in Hitler's Fall: Germany's Third Reich" (Faber, 7s. 6d.), appears to think, in a rather confused analysis of the situation, that the present Government is bound to fall and that a liberalized Reich will take its place. Discipline militarism are innate in the Prussian character, and modern history seems to show that it always be the Prussians who always dominate Germany these grim qualities only find permanent expression in insatiable lust for expansion military adventures? This is the riddle of Germany. The answer does not only in an examination of Germany's military preparations, the attitude of her neighbours be taken into account, depends on France, and to some extent, too, on Great The present policy of a ring of steel round Germany inevitable perhaps for a permanent, cannot be a permanent solution. Germany must be to rid herself of the sense of inferiority that is responsible for so much of her facing attitude. She must be granted real equality and given to see that in the League and the League alone she will receive justice. A policy that is firmness and friendliness may lead her out of her disastrous policy of acting in any hand were against preparing for a fight to

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Motoring 38 Years Ago

Eye-Witness Describes Epoch Making London-To-Brighton Run In November 1896

The London "Times" publishes following extracts from an account, which he wrote at the time, Major Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, of the first motor-car run from London to Brighton thirty-eight years ago.

In order to have a good view of the Motor Car procession to Brighton, M— I bicycled out to about two miles beyond Crawley, to where the long bit of hill runs up to Peace Pottage, as we thought, in the present state of the roads, the hill would be a very good test of what motor-cars could do.

The first car to appear was a small yellow-painted Victoria, which for some reason or other came to a standstill halfway up the hill. While they were there, a Mr. Lawson's car came slowly up, and passed it; but the two Americans (my informants) in the first car, were soon under way again, with evidently the intention of disputing the pilot car's lead. They told me they had led all the way to Reigate, the first half of the journey. The next car that came along was a heavy landau with four people on board, and could not have been going less than 17 miles an hour. I was told afterwards it was Lord Winchelsea's car, but he was not driving. It came by on a piece of downhill, to which we had moved, and it was swaying about in the most alarming manner. I don't know what sort of brake power it had, but it was a good thing there were no horses to pass on the way down, as a more terrifying object I never saw on a road. I expected every minute to see it skid away into the ditch. M—dropped her bicycle and jumped up on one to the hedge, to the occupants' evident amusement.

EXHAUST DANGERS.

Just then old Wragg came by in a dogcart, driving a fine, upstanding chestnut, and evidently determined to show them how to get to Brighton in the good old way. Poor old Wragg! Many a time I have sat behind him and his team past this very spot, but I am afraid there won't be a horse on the road in another five years.

A good deal has been said about the smell the cars leave behind them, but really this is scarcely noticeable, and what there was passed off almost immediately. What is noticeable, however, and what will probably be a source of danger to owners of horses for some time, is the steam that each car gives off, the exhaust, I suppose; it comes out below the hind axle towards the ground, in regular little clouds, and sometimes almost hides the car.

The next thing to go by was a motor-tri-cycle. It made a lot of noise, and the man on it seemed to be doing a good deal of work himself, but he put his feet up on the rests as soon as he got to the top of the hill. He was surrounded and apparently being raced by a crowd of cyclists, just like one sometimes sees little birds teasing a hawk.

Most of the cars seemed to have rubber tyres of the type; but some h iron rims, and there were two p matics. After this there was a pause, and we had nearly started home when suddenly two more to Victoria type, and much the cond look at, came into view. The first one took the hill much bet jerks one moving up in a succe if in and with much shrieking Victoria, pain. In assisting one arly broke M—and I pushed till see how our backs, and I fa e" and the the engineer's "nic of his deer-passenger's courtly compensate me staker were goin crutches. How-for a possible think it was all ever. M—seem right.

Sardar ress Baroda
nts

ODA, Dec. 30.
Sardar ai Patel is expected here on Janu ary 5, il address a public m ut the Gujarat Far Fund.—United Press.

Baroda da Millowners' Associati a memorial to the Regarding British Indy Act, 1934, which is be applied to the Stat t opines that there is for a change at presen ted Press.

Countrywide Campaign Against Illiteracy

DELHI CONFERENCE URGES GOVT. TO SPEND HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

A series of resolutions was passed at the All-India Educational Conference, "inter alia" requesting the educational authorities to establish arbitration Boards to adjust the differences between teachers and managing Committees of non-Governmental institutions, appealing for the promotion and establishment of an All-India Institute of Education and Psychological Research, and requesting the Railway Board and steamship companies to allow concession fares to teachers travelling to visit educational institutions and to widen knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE OF SEX.

Another resolution, moved by Miss Jerwood, desired a beginning to be made in educational institutions to impart elementary knowledge of sex by teaching simple principles of biology. Feeble opposition came from Pandit Fida, who deprecated hastiness and wanted postponement of the resolution, but the Conference, amidst cheers, adopted the original resolution by a large majority.

Another resolution suggested that definite efforts should be made in all stages of education to teach inter-caste, inter-communal and inter-racial unity. Two further resolutions were also adopted, that as under the new Constitution a wider franchise would be conferred, the Government of India should be requested to spend a higher percentage of public revenue on education and carry on a country-wide campaign against illiteracy.

"EXAMINATION-RIDDEN."

The Conference also laid emphasis on the need for greater attention being paid to the training and development of the child's spiritual, mental and physical potentialities. The Conference drew the attention of all educationists to the fact that education was unnecessarily examination-ridden, and it laid emphasis on the desirability of introducing, wherever possible, more scientific methods of keeping records of the progress of a child's mind through the various stages.

The Conference also appealed to the Universities to set apart a portion of the surplus income from Matriculation examination fees for purposes particularly useful to secondary schools such as training courses for under-graduate secondary teachers, refresher courses for trained graduate teachers, and occasional survey of aspects of secondary education.

VERNACULARS AS MEDIA.

The Conference expressed the opinion that education in India would not become effective or popular or help in the evolution of national culture unless and until the vernaculars were adopted as the media of instruction in all schools and colleges. The Conference then adjourned to-morrow.—A. P.

Need To Teach Girls To Appreciate Physical Culture

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Problems concerning women's education were discussed to-day at the All-India Educational Conference, which reassembled with Principal Seshadri in the Chair. Papers and addresses on various aspects of women's education were read by Mrs. Young, Mrs. Kagal, Mrs. Shambehari Sukhla and others. The art of keeping fit for women was emphasised by Mrs. Kagal, who urged the inclusion in the curricula of games which the majority of girls could be expected to continue after school and college life. She pleaded that girls should be taught to appreciate physical culture as the builder of body and grace, and to encourage team work and spirit. They should also be instructed to teach their children the value of physical culture.

PREFERENCE TO WOMEN.

The President, winding up the discussion in the Women's section, explained the recommendations of the Royal Commission on agriculture which were later emphasised by the Hartog Committee, that in the present circumstances of the country, it was necessary that preference must be given to women's education over men's education and much of the money available for education should be spent on the education of women. He expected that this was the spirit underlying the Government's present policy.

VALUE OF TOYS.

The reports were presented to the Conference, of various sectional discussions held earlier on training of teachers. Adult education, educational experiment and research and vocational education.

Dr. Indersingh, in an address on the educational value of toys to children, said that toys stimulated the faculty of creative imagination in the child. Therefore, they should be encouraged to appreciate simple toys.—A. P.

GREATNESS OF PROFESSION

NEW DELHI, December 30.

The All-India Educational Conference concluded its session to-day. Principal Seshadri, who presided, winding up the Conference, thanked all delegates, visitors and the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the successful organisation of the Conference and hearty co-operation.

He advsed those present to realise the greatness of the teaching profession to which they belonged, and warned them against doing anything which would hinder the cause of education or reflect discredit on the profession. If they behaved well, social recognition would follow automatically.—A.P.

WARNING AGAINST REVERSAL IN WEST.

Jairamdas Urges Women To Discard Coping Others

KARACHI, December 29.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on behalf of the Conference xtended a warm welcome to Door Royden and Mrs. Ashby. Dr Royden gratefully acknowledge the welcome said the vast ass of British people were intested in and sympathetic to Ind in a way they had never de before.

There had been a gre change in the course of the last year or two. The British publi understood what India was aspiring for. When Mahatma Gandhi went to England there as an enormous amount of irest in India. As a Lancashire woman she testified to Lashire's abiding interest and de sympathy for India.

Mrs. Ashby who ught a message from the Imational Women's organisations id that the time had come w they should take seriously their problems. It needed sternest self-discipline and the unchest loyalty to their cause.

WARNING AGAINST ACTION.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulat, Congress Secretary, was n requested to address t Conference. He said womere still suffering from the feriority complex. While exhor Indian women not to copy e West but to evolve along i's own way, he struck a no warning that in the Weste was a reversal and womere asked to get back to tkitchen in Italy and Germ India should stick to the of her own soil and evolve of her own genius. He urgemen to help Mahatma Gai new programme of villagenstruction which was reawomen's problem.

Mrs. Naidu proposi vote of thanks, asserted t women were not suffering infer-iority complex; they for the country, not for one or another.

MAHATMA'S MSE

The Conference rd several messages, wishin success including one frorahatma Gandhi which urgeen to rise above petty quof men by setting an examf refusing to divide thei into various groups andng that the Conference wouve full support to the nformed village industries ociation which was essenwomen's work.—A.P.

Women's Confe President Suggests mmon Language Fity

KARAc. 29.

"The women of Ive suffered in silence erations and have fulfilled greater mission, and the t come when we now feesuffering in silence is doing us nor our great motheny good whatever. The time for us to take our God position in society, angens of this great land, shly with the men in welfa' said Mrs. Rustomji Fa in the course of the Presaddress which mainly d social and educational concerning women.

After reviewing g work, she emphasised t or medical inspection medical treatment in schs and with a view to sprogress, urged coeducat primary schools. She adtavelling and circulating lid the establishment of colleges where girls coun leaving school and in two or three subject which should be of a cb enable them to take up ul occupation. In this Mrs. Faridoonji plea unching a large endow with a view to avoid r wanted a full enquiry primary and secondary should be remodelled.

COMMON LANG UNITY

After referrincial and legal disabiliti which Indian women ing Mrs. Faridoonji said most important work d women to-day was that of the unity of Indi view to achieve this ed the abolition of c ools and the adoption ani as a common lang

She put plea for Swadeshi and

"If you wy India, if you want ndia, if you want a -supporting India, bods, support home d thus add to our sources.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S HONOUR AT STAKE

(Continued from Page 16).

for action and response. My weekly correspondence with Indian friends, whose names are now household words here, has indicated very clearly the fear, animating large and important sections of Indian opinion, that no reference would be made in the report of the Joint Select Committee (following a similar omission in the White Paper) to the many-times-repeated public pledges given to and accepted by India that her destiny, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, was to be that of an equal self-governing Dominion.

It is true that Congress has frequently spoken of "complete independence," without, however, defining that phrase. Whilst, on the one hand, a number of leaders and ex-leaders of Congress have spoken of "complete independence" in such terms as to render it indistinguishable from Dominion status as interpreted by the Statute of Westminster, and other Congressmen have sought to give the phrase a different meaning, it is none the less permissible to say that Dominion status as the goal of British policy in India and of Indian ambition and aspiration has the backing of by far the largest section of politically minded India.

Let us recall that the demand for an explicit declaration in the proposed Constitution itself of the goal to be pursued was firmly made in the memoranda of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and of the British Indian Delegation. Then, too, in their draft alternative report, the Labour members of the Joint Select Committee set for the leading official pronouncements and pledges on the subject and directly drew attention to the challenge of Mr. Churchill and his friends as to the authority with which pledges of Dominion status as the constitutional goal of India had been made. Why, then, does the report of the Joint Select Committee omit all reference to the matter as though it were of no importance, and thus create in the minds of Indians the suspicion that our statesmen were insincere when they made these pronouncements or authorised them to be made in our name and on our behalf? It is of the most vital importance that India should be assured unequivocally as to the direction in which she is to set her face.

I remember, twenty-five years ago when he was yet in South Africa and I was in India on a public mission, my raising a question of conduct and practice with Mr. Gandhi. In his reply to me he wrote, "Set your standards right; sooner or later the rest will follow." This is an old principle of conduct by which men and States are alike guided. Unless we set our standards right in regard to India, there will be no guidance, or the guidance will be vague and uncertain. India is entitled to clearness and certainty beyond a peradventure in matters so important as those of her direction and her goal.

If she can be satisfied about these she will have renewed faith in our sincerity of purpose, hope that the goal will, in due time, be reached, and charity for our hesitancies as to the rate of progress towards the goal. As Sir Francis Younghusband rightly says: "Let India be able to look forward to a time when she can be mistress of her own destiny."—

Physiological Society Of India

The Hon. Secretary of the Physiological Society of India, Calcutta, writes:—

A society, named "The Physiological Society of India", has been started in Calcutta in July, this year, and has been registered in December. This society aims at promoting and organising researches in Physiological and Bio-chemical problems of India by enlisting the co-operation of Physiologists and Bio-chemists working in the various laboratories of India and also of those scientists and medical men who take an interest in these two basic medical sciences. The society had already arranged four ordinary meetings in which several important contributions by research workers were discussed.

SIR J. F. GATHORNE-HARDY SERIOUS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Sir John Francis Gathorne-Hardy, G.O.C., Aldershot, underwent a severe abdominal operation last night. His condition is serious.

GOVT. TAKE OVER FOREIGN CREDITS

But No Monetary Transactions Yet

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, Dec. 30.

Since the 1st instant, when the 40-hour week was introduced in all the industries, 128,000 unemployed have been re-absorbed. The unemployed now total nearly one million.

The Government are gradually taking over foreign credits of banks and firms, but there has been hitherto no monetary transaction. Various firms are being credited with the sums declared in the books of Banca d'Italia.

ITALY'S PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR-ATTACK

Gasmasks Will Be Supplied By Firms To Employees

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, Dec. 30.

Sgr. Mussolini has ordered all principal towns to prepare against air attacks. All citizens who can afford are expected to buy gas masks. There was already a law that firms and other bodies should ensure that their employees are equipped with gas-masks, but the law was hitherto a dead-letter.

BODYLINE BOWLING

Board Of Control Decide Not To Pass Resolutions

(Special Cable)

SYDNEY, Dec. 20.

The Board of Control decided not to pass any resolutions regarding body-line incidents mentioned in Australian manager's report.

"As far as we are concerned the matter is over" said the Secretary.

The Board deferred consideration of leg-before rule to the next meeting.

It acceded to the M. C. C.'s request that the team touring Australia in 1936 should leave a week earlier for the purpose of visit to New Zealand and also appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the duration of further test matches with England with alternatives whether it should be the same as this year, or matches should be played to the finish, or whether the play should extend in the first four tests to five days, playing the fifth to a finish if rubber is not won.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Indian Polo Association Championship was won by Jaipur, defeating the Gladiators by seven goals to six.

The Ezra Cup Polo Final was won by the 13/18 Hussars, defeating the Royal Dragoons by 2½ goals to 2.—A. P.

Barbados Vs. M. C. C.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BARBADOS, Dec. 30.

In the opening match of the M. C. C. tour, Barbados made 304 runs for the loss of seven wickets at the close of the play: (Hoad 69, Sealey 86 not out).

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

CARAVAN WILL RIVAL ROYAL GRANDEUR

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

Accompanied by a big caravan of about 5,000 persons, Seth Maeklal Mansukhram, mill agent of Ahmedabad, will start to-morrow on a pilgrimage on foot to Palitana, the famous centre of Jain pilgrimage.

The caravan will halt at forty places on the way, and will take about a month and a half to reach Palitana. It will be equipped with elephants, 800 carts, 800 tents, 50 carriages, 50 motor cars and 250 watchmen armed with dharias and will be accompanied by 50 armed police men.

It is estimated that Sheth Maneklal will himself spend about Rs. 5,00,000 on the pilgrimage and the total expenditure of the caravan will amount to Rs. 10,00,000. Sheth Maneklal will take with him a chariot made of gold and silver and a model temple made of silver. He will also offer to the image of God at Palitana a diamond necklace worth about one lakh of rupees and will place on the head of the image a crown of jewels valued at several lakhs of rupees.

The caravan, it is considered, will rival in grandeur the caravan which King Kumarpal of Gujarat lead about 800 years ago.—A.P.

West Forces China To TurMilitant

Chinese Traditions Never Gl War or Exalted Warric

"We are anxiously groping today for a way towards the solution of many great problems that must be solved if humanity is not to reel back into barbarism," said Sir Reginald Johnston, speaking at the Manchester University on "The Chinese attitude towards the problem of war. "China possesses long and honourable traditions, a rich and venerable civilisation, and immense sources of political and economic experience. It is a shocking fact that until the last year or two the great universities in this country had made next to no provision for the inclusion of the language and culture of China in their curricula. I congratulate Manchester University on being one of the first in removing this long-standing reproach and in its choice of a leader, Mr. E. W. Meade."

Sir Reginald said that the Western ideas of the Chinese were largely false, because we had not regarded China as a worthy subject of study. The Chinese were not more inscrutable than most men; they were an invincibly conservative people only in so much as they had to great ove of change, because they did not want to throw over the things they had found good; and although he was glad to be able to pay China the high compliment of saying that its people were not warlike and not military, it was not because they were cowardly and timid. Chinese civilisation was based strongly on moral foundations. There had been in its long history no glorification of war and no exaltation of the warrior. Deep in the Chinese and in their philosophers was the ion of the fity of wr.

YARS AGO

Sir Re interpreted the attide philosophers in fuci and Ino Tzu He reac amation of ing Wes onhousand years ago whi appear, he de thao had not adved far y beginnings of hesiy in mitigat the hors and describe the "Dun Conference," so calle of 546 B.C his con declared, warily mocessful, but m so thaopean confences of td had been recent

Tse Court, a he kneessentially mili tary administratio was essen. The Emror on iver wore mili tary a sword. But ideasing. It w regret to see tha the Emphuria we a field form on state occald ideswere civilmilitarisn He fear the We had to bonsibilit for it ing forc to cultism and patriot easant te.

Pi propog a vot gretted tt our civiin mo given to oligaries of Gre the aceful phil East. e suggs hope tt "our goo ke a af out of a apar on nex in civilian dre Gudian."

VETERINARY COLLEGES

Bombay Conference Urges Affiliation To Universities

Resolutions were passed at the Veterinary Conference, urging the various provincial Governments to institute a four-year course of studies in their colleges similar to the one in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in view of the growing importance and economic value of the Science and requesting that these Colleges be affiliated to the Universities in the provinces.

Requesting the Government to admit only qualified veterinary graduates to the Bangalore School of Dairying and Animal Husbandry for the Dairy Managers on is Indian agris.

An ates to insry Departmeto eventing theof livestock fro

M the Local ne but quaduates for ser ilk Inspedes, etc.

Aion of a "R Practitione tuting a first rmation of a were passed last day of the All-Inference after ssional papers

The dissolved.

FACTORY
USED
THROUGHOUT THE
EAST
FROM FACTORY TO THE MARKET
INDIA'S
BEST PERFUME
FACTORY.
The reason of the popularity of 'AFGHAN SNOW' lies behind its merits. Women of the East find it an exceptional help to bring out the skin beauty. Not only that—it is a protection to the skin against the climate conditions of the East.
AFGHAN
Snow
AFGHAN SNOW
Manufactured by PATANWALA,
Victoria Garden, BOMBAY 3.
PATT. REGD. No. 52274.

YOUTH and H

These two have the ball at their feet. T and if they do it doesn't matter; they you also can regain that splendid feelin and unlimited capacity for work or plea

Even though you feel weak, sensitive, disinclined for exertion these are only down condition. If you wish, you too c brain power, in manliness, in energy as

First put your HEALTH in order. YOU your liver, nerves, blood and bowel are You will feel a new man and the new er, younger and more adventurous You

STEARN'S DIG TON

are the ideal tonic. Easily, safely and c the sluggish organs, removing impurities tissues, strengthening the whole syste strength, fitness, energy and joy in life.

Obtainable of all good Chemists

SHIPPING NEWS

Expor And Imports

ARRIVAL.
Belum Maru, Y Jor Yokoha-
ma, Singapore and Colombo.
Agent O S Kaisha.

DEPARTURES
S.S. ritish Soldier, Tapleton
P O Co., Aden
" Galpara, W H Heng, M
& Co., Calcutta
" Belgium Maru Y O S
" Bedi Buner K'chi.
" Jarajan, W J lows, S
N Co., Calcutta.
" Jamohan, E W Gr, S S
Co., Moulmein.
" Jajyoti, E C Nor S S N
Co., Rangoon via Colombo.

LOADIN
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Japan ports, plo
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Nagapatam, Cout

ALEXANDRIA
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2 Gamia 3232, Veral M M
a Co.
3 Jalan 3145 N 29-12,
Scdia S. Nlo.
9 Anyo aru 5739, L Kai-
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10 Beira 1678, Colo 2, K
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17 Britis soldier, dan,
N Anglo Pil
B P S Roura 933 29-12
M land Co

VICORIA
1 Taijin aru, 36 Spore,
8-1- O S Ha
2 Goalpa 3216, M
M a Co
7 Kidderp 3263, an 1-35,
M Ind Co
10-11 Bela Mar 15, achi
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14 Cranfi 3216, N M M
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PRIES O
A Victori arie , oast
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C R Jalan, 31 oon,
29- andin N
D E Jalin 1698, go 30-
12 Scindia S Co.
F Alavi, 2161, Jeddah 2-1, T
Morrison and Co.
K Khosrow, 2471, Calcutta, 30-12,
T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Comorin 3-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Banglore, 4-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 10-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Moldevia 17-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 1-1-35 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
S. S. Clan Mac , 0-12-34,
Agent James Fitz and Co.
City of Canter , K N Co.
FROM NEW YOR
S. S. Sumatra, 12- Agent
Lionel Edward Lt o.
S. S. City of Oran , 0-12-34,
Agent Killick Nixon o.
S. S. President Lm 11--35
Lionel Edward Lt
S. S. President Isc 25-1-35,
Lionel Edward Lt
FROM RA
Varsova 29-12- & Co.
FROM BOO
Cerenfild 31-1 & Co.
FROM HA
Trenenfels, dwards
Ltd.
FROM CO
Tofuku Maru S Kai-
sha.
Argun Maru S Kai-
sha.
Kifuku Maru O S Kai-
sha.
Toyama Maru 16-1- N Y Kai-
sha.
Lisbon Maru 16-1- N Y Kai-
sha.
Shinnoh Maru 23-1- O S Kai-
sha.
Manyo Maru 30-1- O S Kai-
sha.
Alipore 9-1-35 P & S N Co.
Corfu 11-1-35 P & S N Co.
Bardwan 20-1-35 P S N Co.
FROM CALCUTTA
Chaybasa 27-12-34 M & Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Cathey 5-1-35 P & N Co.
Straithard 14-1-35 O S N
Co.
FROM DUBLIN
Kenya 12-1-35 M & Co.
Teria 26-1-35 M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Ranpura 29-12, O S N
Co.
Cathey, 5-1-35, P and O S N
Co.
Corfu, 12-1-35, P and O S N
Co.
Strathanaver 19-1-35, P and O
S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
President Garfield, N F, F F
Campbell Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 24/12, L Edwards Ltd.
Vertenfels, 31-12, L Edward Co.

FOR KOBE.
Tofuku Maru 15-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Kifuku Maru 28-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 20-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Shimoh Maru 7-2-35, O S Kaisha.
Manyo Maru 15-2-35, O S Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Tokiwa Maru 28-12, N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 28-12, N Y Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 28-12 M M and Co.
Taijin Maru, 3-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 11-1, N Y Kasiha.
Lisbon Maru 20-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.
Takliwa 9-1-35 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Koromiko, N F G T Co.
Khosraw, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.
Garada N F, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON
Jalmohan, 29-12, Scindia Co.
Jalrajan, N F Scindia Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 2-1-35, M M and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S. S. Belray	.....	28-1-34
" Jalapujan	.....	"
" Badarpore	.....	29-12-34
" Storvika	.....	28-12-34
" Chybasso	.....	"
" Kalavati	.....	"
" Victoria Marie	....	"
" Iravadi	.....	29-12-34

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 29.

S S M V Arabia; Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Java (Sourabaya):—1506 bags sugar, 100 bags betel nuts.

From Cheribon:—9989 bags sugar.

From Panarockan:—1004 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—25 cases quinine.

S S Nagato Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama:—30 cases spun silk yarn, 103 c/s transmission conductors, 68 cases toys, 300 c/s school slates.

From Tokyo:—44 bales Grey cotton shirting, 68 c/s clocks, 20 c/s gum powder, 400 drums sodium sulphide, 40 drums sodium tinosulphate, 300 drums caustic soda flakes, 250 c/s slates.

From Osaka:—10 cases spun silk yarn, 10 c/s tussore yarn, 40 casks coal pitch, 117 c/s cotton P goods, 400 kegs red lead, 241 c/s glassware, 10 c/s nut buttons, 18 bales white cotton mulls, 106 cases printed cotton shirting, 50 c/s white cotton shirting, 13 c/s rubber ware 14 c/s bicycle parts, 10 bundles mosquito coils, 31 c/s mercerized yarn, 87 c/s rayon yarn, 299 c/s brass circles, 22 c/s celluloid sheets 85 c/s copper circles, 387 bundles brass rods, 9 c/s bobbins, 60 dms. dyestuff, 23 c/s weaving accessories, 53 c/s glasswares, 20 c/s toys, 20 c/s glass bangles, 35 c/s art silk yarn, 10 c/s C jeans, 15 packages cruicibles 10 c/s gramophone needles 35 c/s porcelain ware, 116 bags starch, 20 kegs white lead paint, 120 kegs white zinc paint, 20 cases cotton velveteen, 7 bags white rice.

From Nagoya:—49 bundles brass in shook, 50 bales grey cotton shirting, 25 c/s clocks, 20 c/s gramophone motors, 137 c/s glassware, 23 c/s glass bottles, 40 c/s glazed earthen tiles, 242 cases porcelain.

From Kobe:—8 cases silk yarn, 20 c/s tussore silk yarn, 20 c/s amorphia phosphar, 999 bags sugar, 54 c/s woollen goods, 179 c/s cotton goods, 53 c/s celluloid bangles, 61 c/s cotton velveteen, 99 c/s rayon and cotton mixed goods, 50 c/s cotton hosiery goods, 10 c/s hat fittings, 40 c/s porcelain ware, 23 c/s worsted yarn, 135 c/s rayon goods, 16 c/s umbrella fittings, 9 c/s nails, 266 c/s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 30 c/s cotton shirting, 41 c/s cotton jeans, 99 bales cotton remnants, 10 c/s rayon and cotton mixed remnants, 172 c/s cotton piecegoods, 13 c/s bicycle parts, 100 bags starch, 10 bales cotton fent, 36 cases hardware, 30 c/s paint, 21 c/s ele goods 160 bales stram boards, 10 cases S. ware, 25 c/s vegetable wax.

From Moji:—75 drums calcium carbide, 255 cases window glass, 250 drums aniline dyes.

From Hongkong:—100 bales sugar candy, 9 c/s torches.

From Canton:—25 bundles China roots.

From Singapore:—55 cases pine apples, 472 bags betel nuts, 75 bgs sago seeds, 12 bags nut megs, 14 bdls gum Benjamin, 172 bundles rattans, 7 c/s gambier.

From Colombo:—292 bundles mattress fibre, 12 bdls empty gunnies, 53 bags cocoanuts, 63 cases tea, 4134 bags copra.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 29.

S S Ranpura, for London:—25 bags wool raw, Charles Leister & Co; 1 drum palm rossa oil, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Warfield, for London:—246 bags G nut kernals, S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—1550 bags G-nut oil cakes, A Podar and Co; 640 bags Ind kang grain, 320 bags Ind khursani, 320 bags G-nut seed and 200 bags Ajaina seed, K Tricamji; 26 cs Afghan opium, Thos. Cook & Sons; 1 bale cotton fly, L O Vora; 2 casks nut casings, Bd Meyer.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags Ind linseed, 640 bags methi seed, 308 bgs mustard seed, 308 bags turmeric, 800 bags dill seed, K Tricamji; 607 bags G nut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 100 bales hemp, B Premji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, B Suleman and Co.

From Piraens:—450 bags G nut seed, H Khairam.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton twist, M A Al. Abdulrazzak; 25 bales cotton yarn, A H Dino.

For Izmir:—35 bales cotton twist, M A Al Abdulrazzak; 18 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

For Jaffa:—20 bales cotton twist M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton twist, M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Antwerp/Rotterdam:—2000 packets, G nut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Frienfels, for Hamburg:—398 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co; 725 bags G nut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4482 bags G nut oil cakes, Strauss and Co; 2002 packets myrabollum, P Mathrasdas and Co; 140 bags gum karaya, N Mooiji and Co; 15 bags gum Karaya, D Mavji and Co; 16 bales Per wool raw, M M T Apsher and Co; 25 bales Per cotton raw, M M T Apsher and Co.; 25 bales Per cotton raw, M M T Apsher & Co.; 104 bales Per goat hair, 32 bales Per wood raw, S Nanji; 55 bales cotton fly, Indian produce Export Co; 160 bags Ind luchi casein, F Gokalchand.

For Antwerp:—160 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 450 bales cotton fly, V P Maskati, 30 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 6666 bags G nut kernals, R Ratilal and Co; 55 bls cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 44 bales hemp, Mayer Nissim.

For Oporto:—30 bales Hemp, Mayer Nissim.

S S City of Auckland, for New York:—70 bags gum kadaya, T Narpal, 1 case 1 woollen rug, Thos Cook and Sons; 4 cases cotton prints, Thos Cook and Sons; 67 bags niger seed, A Hirji and Co; 15 cases Ind hand cotton prints, Thos Cook and Sons.

For Boston:—170 bags waste pickers old, D Abraham and Sons.

For Halifax:—500 bags G nut kernals, A Virji and Co.

S S Jaijin Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co; 800 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, B Harkchand and Co.

S S Kidderpore, for Kobe:—82 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standards No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., per cwt., nominal 5/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., per cwt., sellers 5/1-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi, Dec.-Jan., per cwt., sellers 5/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFE MARKET.
New York, Dec. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 10-3/8.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 29.

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-5/16.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan. sellers 18/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 19/6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	nominal	12.59
March		12.69
May		12.78
July		12.81
October		12.63
Middling Spot		12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	12.53
March	12.69
May	12.76
Middling Spot	12.88

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 29.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call, market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
January, 1935	6.89	6.87
February, 1935		6.86
March, 1935	6.88	6.86
April, 1935		6.84
May, 1935	6.85	6.83
June, 1935		6.81
July, 1935		6.80
August, 1935		6.75
September, 1935		6.72
October, 1935		6.69
November, 1935		6.67
Middling Spot		7.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:

January, 1935	8.63
March, 1935	8.65
May, 1935	8.68
July, 1935	8.71
October, 1935	8.71
Nov. 1935	8.71
F. G. F. Spot	8.93

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Broach:—Fully Good, (Good Staple); Fine, (Good Staple); and Superfine, (Good Staple) unchanged.

C. P. Oomra:—Good, (No. 1 Staple); Fine, (No. 1 Staple) and Choice, (No. 1 Staple) unchanged.

Bengal:—Good: Fine, and Superfine unchanged.

Scinde:—Good; Fine and Superfine unchanged.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 29.

Market quietly steady:—

Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 29.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £7/0/11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest day to day loan unchanged.
Interest 7 days' market loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 29.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.25-1/2
Amsterdam	7.28-3/4
Brussels	21.02
Madrid	36.01
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.21-1/4
Paris	74.65
Prague	117.93
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.93-9/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 29.

Wheat Rozario Sante Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 21.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Dec.-Jan. sellers 21/6.
Wheat South Australian, Dec.-Jan. sellers 23/3.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 28.
Correspondence

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1933/34	Week 1933	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	6,035	193	8,862	233	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, Including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,357	117	2,868	108	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,439	63	4,138	141	"
Of which to Japan	893	23	976	28	"
Of which to China	45	0	140	9	"
Of which to Great Britain	362	5	737	47	"
Of which to Germany	212	2	787	17	"
Stock at New York	—	88	—	97	"
Stock at U. S Ports	—	3,115	—	4,137	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	909	—	2,175	"
World's Visible Supply	—	8,677	—	11,090	"
Of which to American Cotton Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	—	6,817	—	9,237	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,536	204	6,178	239	"
	3,382	84	5,559	164	"

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

OPEN NEW CHANNELS OF EMPLOYMENT

Bengal Youths' Appeal To Government

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The following resolution, among others was passed at the All-Bengal Unemployed Youths' Conference held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta:—

This Conference of the unemployed youths urges upon the Government the absolute necessity and urgency of absorbing a large proportion of unemployed youthmen by opening new channels of employment.

To give effect to the above resolution this Conference suggests: (a) that the Government should immediately launch upon large capital expenditure for public works such as construction of roads, bridges, waterways etc. (b) That the Government should immediately introduce free and compulsory primary education of both boys and girls. (c) That the Government should immediately start a large reconstruction programme throughout Bengal. (d) That Government should assist and encourage the starting of co-operative societies in all important centres. (e) That Government should immediately take proper steps for the establishment of Co-operative banks, and also a Central Marketing Board in Calcutta, and should start co-operative jute sale societies in all important jute growing centres. (f) That Government should make a definite scheme for the restriction of jute cultivation in the province so as to afford the educated unemployed youths in the work of its propaganda and organisation. (g) That Government should immediately start a Board for the revival of the silk industry in Bengal. (h) That Government should capitalise a portion of the jute export duty and should float debentures guaranteeing loan and private individuals should be encouraged to invest their money for the purpose.—United Press.

STANDARD RESERVE

Position On Quarter Ended 30th Sept.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The following statements, published yesterday's Gazette of India show the position of the Gold Standard Reserve:—

Receipt charges and the balance in the Reserve for the Quarter ending September 30, 1934, are shown as follows:

	£
Opening balance	40,050,000
Net Investment Transactions to Revenue	210,275
Closing Balance	40,000,000

The sum in which the balance of the Reserve was held on September 30, is shown as follows:—

	£
In the Bank of England:	3,357
In Treasury Bills	14,290,000
2½ per cent. British Treasury Bonds 1935-38	6,325,000
2½ per cent. British Treasury Bonds, 1937	3,375,000
3½ per cent. British Treasury Conversion Loan 1940-44	1,250,000
4 per cent British Treasury Bonds, 1935-42	2,292,100
4½ per cent. British Treasury Conversion Loan 1944-64	6,150,000
	1,000,000
Total	36,682,100

The estimated market value of the Total 40,000,000 was 37,843,809

SEEDS.
London, Dec. 29.

La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., October £9-3-9.
Calcutta London, c.i.f., Jan. sellers £11-7-6.
Bombay, London, c.i.f., Jan. sellers £11-16-3.
Victoria, (Hull-Con't), Jan. sellers £11-16-3.
Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Jan. sellers £10-17-6.
Bombay, Hull, c.i.f.,

(Continued from column 7.)

...ference inhere in international agreements and needs.

"We have a long way to go, and we must accelerate the pace of our progress. We have yet definitely to learn that the phrase 'international interdependence' is not merely a matter of abstract language but a reflection with their concomitant actual truth. Until we learn this it will be, as the greatest fact it needs, dangerously 'ignorant'

PHILIPPINES WILL DEFEND THEMSELVES

Senate President Quezon Quite Confident That Filipinos Will Be Able To Protect Their Shores When U. S. Grants Independence

"Self-Defense. That is the big word in the mind of Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate of the Philippines, and prospective Chief Magistrate of the Island when the American Flag shall give place to the Filipino Flag on the shores of Manila Bay, (writes Mr. Edward Price Bell in the "Literary Digest.")

Mr. Quezon long one of the great leaders of the Filipino people, now numbering 14,000,000, just out of Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation, looking somewhat thin and reduced in physical strength, but with all his old moral fire and intellectual brilliance. At this moment, he is on his way back to the Philippines, pondering deeply the problem of insuring the ultimate safety of the Islands under their own Government.

It is probably well within the mark to say that no man living understands the politics of the Pacific better than Mr. Quezon. The subject has been that of his closest life-study. Moreover, he has a distinguished gift for politics. And he has not confined his thought to the Pacific. He has extended it to the world, clearly realizing the vital interrelationships of world politics.

HIS VIEWS HAVE CHANGED.

"I was once among the most convinced of the international optimists," said Mr. Quezon, speaking with characteristic decision in his New York hotel room. "I was one who believed in my heart that 'The War to End War' was precisely that. My faith led me to desire that Filipino soldiers should fight in that war, and that Filipino money should support it. I believed when that monstrous struggle was over that aggression was dead and war forever ended."

"And now?"

Mr. Quezon's keen, angular, dark face took on a strange, ironic smile.

"My views are changed," said he. "My beautiful vision eludes me now."

"You fear we shall have more war?"

"Well, one sees the world bristling with armaments as never before. Everywhere warlike manufacturers and chemists are busy, navies and armies are growing, warships are maneuvering soldiers are drilling, guns are rumbling, political and economic systems are clashing, peoples are disputing and quarreling, and one hears very little of a determination in any quarter to effectuate peace treaties. The scene is disturbing. Perhaps, just as I was too optimistic, too much of a dreamer, once, so I may be too pessimistic, too much of a 'realist,' now. I hope so. But no statesman can rest his policy on a foundation of hopes."

DEFENCE PLANES.

"Are you anxious, particularly, about the security of the Philippines?"

"That, of course, is constantly my especial concern."

"What are your ideas relative to the matter?"

"I have two clear-cut sets of ideas about it. The first of these pertains to economics, the second to military defense. We feel we have ten years—the ten years of America's continued presence in the Islands—in which to perfect our defenses. We hardly think any enemy would attack us while the American Flag still flies over the country.

"Now as to my economic ideas. They center entirely in the relations—between America and the Philippines. We want these relations to be as close, as friendly, and as mutually profitable as they possibly can be made. And I want to emphasize 'mutually profitable.'

"We are not begging. We are talking business. We have raw tropical products which America needs, and America has manufactures which we need.

"Mutually advantageous reciprocal arrangements should be easy, and they would be mutually advantageous, not only economically, but politically. Large American economic interests in the Philippines would give America a moral position in West Pacific which would strengthen her diplomacy throughout East Asia. It would mean that, while she had left the Islands in a legal sense—had ceased to be responsible for their government—she was still there, very decidedly, in an economic and moral sense. I regard that as of immense importance to settled and just political conditions in the Far East.

"Let no one mistake the opportunities for trade in the Philippines. They are great at present, and they will be vastly greater as the years go by. When the Stars and Stripes were raised over Malacanang Palace, there were 6,000,000 Filipinos. That was a generation ago. We now have 14,000,000 people. In another generation we shall have 25,000,000. Luzon is two-thirds the size of Java and Java has 51,000,000. Our Islands are as large as Great Britain with a population of 43,000,000. And we have the highest living-standard in Asia. There will be 40,000,000 consumers in the Philippines at no very distant day—a magnificent prospective market.

"And it is the deep-seated desire of our people to build up the great American-Filipino connection of which I speak. It seems natural, overwhelmingly logical, to us. America has been long with us. She has taught us much. Her splendid moral, educational, political, and scientific imprint is a shining reality in the Islands. We are used to American products, American ideas, American ways of life, and we like them.

PROGRESSIVE RELATIONS.

"We feel it would be an unspeakable pity, after all that America has done in the Philippines, for the two nations to drift apart, as they inevitably will unless they be welded together economically. Economics, in these times, determine national destinies. If America declines to enter into the reciprocal trade relations suggested, the Philippines will be compelled to seek their economic future in other directions."

"So the economic side of your scheme of national defense consists in a progressive extension and—consolidation of Filipino-American business, cultural, and sentimental relations?"

"That is it, and all of it. And a very powerful defensive mechanism it would be, good alike for Americans and for us, and with its unmistakable weight in the scales of international peace."

"Are you willing to explain your purposes looking to military defense?"

"Yes, quite. I can tell you something about them because they are purely defensive in conception and in limitation. My idea is to build an armaments and munition factory, an arsenal, and also an aviation factory, in the Islands. I propose universal compulsory military training for our youth, and I propose a highly-developed and well-equipped native army as a nucleus for our fighting power as a whole. Filipinos make very fine soldiers. They are among the most peaceable of men, but, if wronged, they love to fight, and they know how to fight."

"Do you contemplate a navy of any sort?"

"None. We think of only coastal defense, a thing which, I am assured, can be made extremely effective. As to the cost of Philippine preparedness for self-protection, if competent opinion may be trusted, it should not exceed a twentieth of our national budget, or about dol. 10,000,000 annually. In ten years we should be so strong in soldierly training, national discipline, and strategic fortification as to offer an emphatically unattractive objective for aggression."

"In any case, you want independence, with all its risks?"

"Yes. Independence is above price to individuals and to nations; and I do not think we shall be taking greater risks than others have taken, and taken successfully."

"Will the independent Filipino nation join the League of Nations?"

ATTITUDE TOWARD GENEVA.

"That would be my desire. The League has had its troubles, made its mistakes, fallen short of the full realization of its lofty aims, but its aims 'have been,' and 'are' lofty, and I should wish the Philippines to do anything in their power to add to its international force and value."

"Despite what you see in the world which is disappointing to idealists, and dangerous, you believe in going resolutely forward with the labour for peace?"

"Yes, indeed. There never has been a time, in my opinion, when this labor was more needed. I think statesmanship, journalism and churches, the colleges, universities, business and should every agency of civilization utmost work together with international diligence to dissipate red, bad national suspicion, fe pulses, and manners, aggression and good-will to adjust by reason difficult difficulties the really grave

(Continued from column 5.)

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BOMBY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1934

Catalogue Of Broken Pledges To India

Solemn Declarations From King, Ministers & Viceroys Holding Out Dominion Status As India's Goal

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter from Mr. D. Graham Pole, Secretary, British Committee on Indian and Burma affairs:—

Mr. Winston Churchill may have been defeated at the recent Conservative conference, but he has at least with his propaganda frightened the Government and the Joint Select Committee so much that they have nowhere, either in the White Paper or in the report of the Joint Select Committee, mentioned the words "Dominion status" as the goal of Indian aspiration. This is all the more significant in view of the definite pledges promising this in definite terms.

Even Mr Churchill himself, when he held high office in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Dominion and Colonies at the time of the Imperial Conference in 1921, said (as appears on p. 1.792 of the minutes of evidence taken before the Joint Select Committee):

"India was now coming into our affairs and councils as a partner, a powerful partner. We well know how tremendous was the contribution which India made in the war in 1914, how when there was no other means of filling a portion of the front by men from any other part of the whole world there came the two splendid Indian corps which were almost annihilated in the mud and the shell fire of that terrible winter in Flanders.

But the most important part of his speech from the point of view of India—and the speech was made to representatives of the Dominions and of India—was as follows:—

"We owed India that deep debt and we looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion status."

Mr. Winston Churchill ten years later said that he used the words "Dominion Status" on that occasion in a ceremonial sense—whatever that may mean,—and he told the Joint Select Committee that he was merely making "what politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech upon a festive occasion." He went on to say:—

"No member of the Cabinet meant, contemplated, or wished to suggest the establishment of a Dominion Constitution for India in any period which human being ought to take into account."

KING'S DECLARATIONS

The instrument of instructions from H. M. the King Emperor to the Governor General of India, dated March 15, 1921, contains these words:

"For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament ..... may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions."

The present Prime Minister on July 2, 1928, used these words:

"I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will be a new Dominion added to the commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India."

VICEREGAL STATEMENTS

Lord Irwin, when he was Viceroy, on October 31, 1929, speaking with the full authority of the British Cabinet said that it was implicit in the declaration of India at the natural issue of the constitutional progress as contemplated is the attainment of Dominion status."

Mr. Baldwin in the debate in the House of Commons on November 7, said:

"Nobody has said what Dominion status will be what Dominion status in India has responsible government, whether that date be near or distant; but surely no one dreams of a self-governing India with an inferior status. No Indian would dream of an India with an inferior status, nor can we wish that India should be content with an inferior status, because that would mean that we had failed in our work in India."

The Constitution that is now being discussed is said to confer "responsible Government" on India, yet in it there is to be no mention of Dominion status.

The present Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, as recently as August 23, 1933, said:

"This Government's policy has been completely consistent with two main facts—to push on with the reforms as hard as they could go so as to help India forward to Dominion status and absolute equality with the other Dominions; secondly, to insist on order and obedience to the law of the land."

And again, speaking at Madras, in December, 1933:

"Every action I have taken has been for one purpose only—to secure a satisfactory and peaceful atmosphere and to push forward constitutional reforms in order to help forward India to the goal of absolute equality with the other Dominions within the Empire—the goal for which I have worked ever since I was associated with India."

EXPLAINING EVERY PLEDGE

In the House of Commons on Monday, during the debate on the Joint Committee's report, Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne, the chairman of the Conservative M.P.s' India Committee, said:

"No pledge given by any Secretary of State or any Viceroy has any real legal bearing on the matter at all. The only thing that Parliament is really bound by is the Act of 1919."

It is because of that attitude by responsible members of Parliament that the Indian delegates, in their memorandum to the Joint Committee, said:

"Indian public opinion has been profoundly disturbed by the attempts made during the last two or three years to qualify the repeated pledges given by responsible Ministers on behalf or His Majesty's Government. Since it is apparently contended that only a definite statement in an Act of Parliament would be binding on future Parliaments, and that even the solemn declaration made by His Majesty the King Emperor on a formal occasion is not authoritative, we feel that a declaration in the preamble is essential in order to remove present grave misgivings and avoid future misunderstandings."

The late Lord Lytton, as long ago as May 3, 1878, when he was Viceroy of India, wrote to the Secretary of State:

"I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

Are these words not as applicable to-day as they were then?

BRITAIN'S HONOUR AT STAKE

Pledge Of Dominion Status Cannot Be Disowned

Mr. H. S. L. Polak writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian":—

The nobly worded appeal of Sir Francis Younghusband calls

(Continued on page 14).

WORKERS' IMMEDIATE TAK

Fight Against Wageuts And Long Hours

SUGGESTIONS AT PISS WORKERS' CO FERENCE

LUCKNOW, De9.

"While the capitalistic rld is being shattered by general crisis in capitalisthe working classes have ady laid the economic foution of socialism by developi industry and agriculture mechanisation with conent improvement in the rial condition of the worke

Thus declared Mr. D. hole of Bombay, presiding o the first All-India Press sers' Conference, which oper its two-day session here thi ternoon. While there were million unemployed in the alistic world, no unemployme isted in the Soviet Union

Dwelling upon the mic crisis rampant through the world, he said its effect India were particularly ifest because of the fact that had always been a market fished products and a sourc raw material, while her trial development had contly suffered. This was evi by the fact that out of 35s of inhabitants in the coonly 25 lacs were employed istry and transport.

IMMEDIATE TA

Alluding to the con of press workers Mr. Dhol that even though there has been any marked developme the printing industry it has succeeded in escaping this of the general crisis. Thmediate task of workers, inued was to fight aga age-cut, long hours of wo general worsening of thnditions. In conclusion said that the supreme the hour was to devise and means to improve thdard of life, and to establrade Union Organization was indispensable.

The Conference washingly attended, the numbelegates from outside pheing about 30.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA SWHI FAIR & EXHIN

"Protests And ms"

(From Our Own Cont.)
CALICUS.

The All-India SwFair and Exhibition run the auspices of the Unit Club, Calicut, the inau of which Mr. S. Sat had the privilege to per the 16th instant was th of very severe criticism the West Coast Reforme orama," "Kerala P "Al-Ameen" and even talist paper the "Matr because foreign artic allowed to be exhibit Swadeshi exhibition.

Mr. K. N. Krishlicut, has published atter" addressed to these of the Kerala Provingress Committee who members of the Exhimittee demanding e from them for activelyating, organising and asexhibition which helpch to encourage "Vides in Calicut which is accepted principles dian National Congress

I understand tution will be moved at meeting of the Kancial Committee to tain the leading Congress who have participate hibition under refer

Rajkot.—It is that His Excellency is not expected to visit States in this Winter s Excellency is expec mmer.—United Press.

S. C. BOSE'S HEALTH WORSENS

Completely Prostrate With Pain

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Enquiries regarding Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's health reveal that for the past few days his illness has been aggravated considerably.

He had again excruciating pain in the stomach, shooting upte the region of the right lung. He is reported to be at present completely prostrate with pain.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's leave has been extended till January 5.—United Press.

DY. PRESIDENTSHIP OF ASSEMBLY

Support To Candidature Of Sardar Sant Singh Urged

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Information has been received here from Lyallpur to the effect that the Sikh community of that place has expressed its intention to urge the Congress Party and other groups in the new Assembly to support the candidature of Sardar Sant Singh as Deputy President of the Assembly.

It is stated that Sardar Sant Singh, provided the necessary support is forthcoming from the various parties, will offer himself as a candidate.

Opinions have been expressed in Sikh circles here that since the inauguration of the Montford Reforms, no Sikh has uptil now been elected as President or Deputy President and since in all probability this Assembly is going to be the last one under the existing constitution, this claim of the Sikh community will be respected by the official and non-official parties.—United Press.

ADVANCE TURKEY

Women To Vote In Council Elections

ANGORA: (By Mail).

By unanimous vote to-day the Grand National Assembly in Angora altered Articles X. and XI of the Constitution so as to permit all Turkish men and women to vote in legislative elections at the age of 25 and to become Deputies at the age of 31.

This is a magnificent augury for the success of the Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which will be held in Istanbul at the Yildiz Kosk from April 18th to 25th, 1935.

Ahmedabad.—The dissensions which arose between the students of Gujerat College and the Principal about College commemoration celebrations are now over. An amicable settlement has been arrived at.—United Press.

"BREACH OF AWARD"

Labour Association's Charge Against Owners

MIXING UP OF ISSUES DEPLORED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the Labour Association has written a letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association in regard to the suspension of the collection of subscription to the Labour Association by the mills in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Millowners' Association. In the course of the letter the Secretary of the Labour Association states that the present arrangement is the result of the award of the Arbitration Board, consisting of Gandhiji and the late Seth Mangaldas Parekh.

He adds: "I am surprised that the Association has at all entertained a proposal which involves a breach of the Award, especially when the whole question is under reference to Arbitration. If, as it is alleged, it is a move in connection with some extraneous affair (Ahmedabad Ginning Mills dispute) not arising out of the question of subscription itself, my request is that you will kindly proceed in respect of that affair independently on its own merits and not mix it up with a wholly unrelated issue which has already been submitted to arbitration. On reference to the correspondence on the question of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills dispute you will find that we have repeatedly offered to submit the whole matter to arbitration.

COLLECTION MATTER

"The Award on the question of the collection of subscription is wholly self-contained. It makes specific provision for its own revision by a particular method. My request to you is to have recourse to that method and not to dislocate the machinery of arbitration to which we owe the maintenance of peace in the local industry for many years. It appears that a final decision in the matter has not yet been taken by the Association and I, therefore, take this opportunity to communicate to you our views in the matter."—A.P.

RAIN-FALL IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Passes Eastwards

POONA, Dec. 30.

Yesterday's western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir, where a few falls of rain or snow occurred. A few light showers also occurred in Assam and Tennasserim, Dibrugarh reporting half an inch and Mergui, a quarter. Temperature remains below normal in the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Forecast:—A few light showers may recur in Kashmir.—A.P.

IN LAST COMPETITION
Three Successful Competitors
Won Prize Of
Rs. 166-10-8 EACH
Now it is Your Time to Earn
SUBSTANTIAL PRIZES
in
ATTRACTION COMPETITION
You may send any number of entries
Closing Date 9th January 1935

Let Bombay Enrol Ce Lakh Of Congres Members

Mr. Nariman's Exhortation Th Premie City In India Not To Lalend

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation took place at the Congress House, on Sunday morning.

INCREASING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C., said that it was about two months back that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had stated while performing the opening ceremony of the new portion of the Congress building that the prestige of the Congress was increasing, in the same manner as the storeys of the Congress House were increasing. He prayed every lover of Congress to meet together every now and then to discuss means and devise ways of further increasing the Congress prestige. The B. P. C. C., he pointed out, had begun to enlist members in accord to the rules laid down by the new Congress constitution. "We expect more than one lakh of people of this city to be members of the Congress."

BOMBAY MUST STAND FIRST.

Bombay which had always been the cynosure of all eyes in Congress activities must stand first in the enrolment of Congress members and should contribute the highest quota compared with those of other provinces. This would not now be difficult as the conditional Khadi clause had been removed. Mr. Nariman asked all the citizens of Bombay to assist the B. P. C realising this ambitio

The Presid the B. P. C. C. then aint that a bnch of the Vi Industries' Associa-tion would be opene in Bombay. the Assoction worked for benefit of the masses a amelioration of their co of he excted whole-he operation the public.

Flag sald were alsheld in certain wards of the city.

COMMA UTY UGED

Dr. Khan At tional gaferlin erony

DELHI, D. 30.

The mlng Station Ceremonasd he this morning the ausps of the Cong Cttee. Khan Sahib und natio flag.

He exh audie to turn them to istructive prom He pretted that the y of resentation in lar vary communities. If I given the highunderndition slavery Ilise it when I am frmeparo work as a sw

In the u appealed for Hindmanitsl said, "We sho bon-vt in thought on only then we abl attain Swaraj unity." nited Press.

WASTE OF EFFORTS AND MONEY

Scheme Of Co-ordination Run Down By D. B. Mudaliar

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

"I realise that there is a waste of effort and a waste of money, but I do not subscribe to the view that this waste can be eschewed by the kind of reforms that have been proposed. On the other hand, it is my deliberate opinion that these reforms that have been proposed will do more harm to the spread of elementary education than the inevitable 'waste' has done."

The above was the criticism levelled against the scheme of "co-ordination and concentration" of the elementary schools by Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, in his presidential address to a conference of Teacher-Managers in the City of Madras yesterday.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar paid a high tribute to the missionary institutions and Teacher-Managers, and advised the latter to form an All-Residency Teacher-Managers' Association, as in this lay their only chance of getting their position safeguarded if the scheme was finally adopted by the Government.—United Press.

BARODA ASSEMBLY MEETS ON JAN. 3.

Proposed University For City

BARODA, Dec. 30.

The Baroda Representative Assembly meets on January 3, when 53 resolutions will come up for discussion.

The Government proposes to deal with the Hindu Marriage Amendment Act, the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, etc.

Among the resolutions to be moved by popular members the most important are three, one for starting a University at Baroda and an Arts College in Mehsana, another for rural reconstruction and the third for agricultural indebtedness.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will preside over the Assembly.—United Press.

IMPER PRES CONFRCE

Session begin CF. 64 Prmme ke

MADR Dc29.

The forng prmn of the Impe Press ference to be held in Februs tomiddle of ich nefar now available.

The Brh and adi delegations the Orent will sail for Cape Tow the Warwick Cast arrive on bruary 4. Thindia egate sail on the "Ingo" Combo on Januar 11 whe exption of W. Desond G. wi is flying to Cpe To They will be met by Rece Committee of their hts, er wit colleagues fro Aus, New Zealand, Indiand n Colnies.

Next mon e preliminary session wil and on Febuary 6 the Gr-General will formally on proceedings. Four sessio ollow at which prominent ou ican statesmen will pe after all except the rs in there will be discussi onical subjects.

A 38-day it Union and Southern w follow. Victoria Falls, most northerly hal ter which the delega ill turn to Johannesburg. he nal conference sess Debates will sail for hom Mah 22.

Throughout Cference the delegates wi tguests of the Southern rica Press, with South Afric Govement co-operation.—ited Pss.

RELIEF ASANTS

BRO., Dec. 30.

The Govemt Baroda has granted reli thpeasants of Dammagar ika Amreli district.

This is in addition to the relief of about R 10,000 granted in land revent thepeasants of Amreli distct.

The deputatisti came here for further ell, an the Government gave hem a sapathetic reply.—United Pss.

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